Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1873. NUMBER 23

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after March 24, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.52	7.22	10.25	2.40
Alliance	5.15	10.25	1.30PM	5.28
Orrville	6.31	12.19PM	3.07	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	3.15	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.20	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.40	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.40	11.50	12.05AM	2.45
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55	5.05
Chicago	.50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	12.20PM	2.30	11.20	6.00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	8.03PM
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Crestline Ar	5.55	6.30	4.05	11.10
Crestline De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11.30AM
Mansfield	6.40	7.19	4.43	11.05PM
Orrville	9.20	9.30	6.37	2.15
Alliance	11.45	11.00	8.25	4.20
Rochester	2.50PM	1.12AM	10.42	6.55
Pittsburgh	4.00	2.20	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after Dec. 22d, 1872, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.00PM
Hudson		9.43	3.02	5.48
Ravenna		10.15	3.33	5.48
Alliance		11.10	4.18	6.35
Beaver		11.44	4.44	
Wellsville		1.10PM	6.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	8.20	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.55	3.15	
Beaver		10.30	4.30	
Alliance		11.25	5.10	7.10AM
Ravenna		12.12PM	5.48	8.00
Hudson		12.45	6.14	8.45
Cleveland		1.55	7.15	10.00

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	3.35PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	3.45	
Steubenville	6.57	12.12PM	4.45	
Wellsville	8.15	1.35	6.20	
Rochester	9.30	2.55	7.15	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	8.20	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.25PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	5.30
Wellsville		8.50	3.20	7.00
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.00
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.05
Bellair		11.10	5.40	9.20

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves		Arrives	
N. Philadelphia	6.40am & 1.00pm	Bayard	9.45 am & 4.00pm
Bayard	12.15 & 5.00 p. m.	N. Phila.	3.00 & 7.30 p m.

F. R. MYERS.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Expr's.	2.50 a m	Mail Train.	1.05 a m
Mail Train.	7.15 a m	Fast Line.	1.35 a m
Fast Line.	12.20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Pittsburgh Ex.	1.10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8.40 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	5.20 p m	Southern Ex.	12.40 p m
Southern Ex.	8.50 p m	Pacific Expr's.	1.10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger,	9.50 p m
Wall's No 1	6.30 a m	LOCAL.	
Wall's No 1		Wall's No 1	6.30 a m
No 1	7.05 a m	Brinton Ac. No 1.	7.30 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac	10.20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac	
Wall's No 2.	11.45 a m	No 1	8.20 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac		Wall's No 2.	9.10 a m
No 2	2.40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10.10 a m
Wall's No 4	3.20 p m	Wall's No 3.	7.45 p m
Wilkinsburg Ac	4.00 p m	Wall's No 4	3.20 p m
Brinton Ac.		Wilkinsburg Ac	
Brinton No 1.	4.50 p m	No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac No 2	5.40 p m	Wall's Ac. No. 5	5.55 p m
Wall's No 5.	6.15 p m	Brinton No 2.	6.50 p m
Brinton Ac No. 3	7.20 p m	Brinton Ac No 3	7.25 p m
Brinton Ac No 4	11.05 p m	Brinton Ac No 4	11.10 p m

Fast Line Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Mail Train Express daily, except Monday.

Local trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2.50 a m arrives at Harrisburg at 11.10 a m; Philadelphia 2.30 p m; Baltimore 5.00 p m; Washington 6.54 p m.

Fast Line Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; Baltimore 5.00 a m; Washington 6.54 p m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1.10 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 10.45 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; Baltimore 5.00 a m; Washington 6.54 p m.

Southern Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5.20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2.55 a m; Philadelphia 6.55 a m; New York 10.14 a m.

Wall's Local leaves Pittsburgh at 8.50 p m; arrives at Wall's 9.35 a m; Philadelphia 9.50 a m; Baltimore 12.00 a m; Washington 11.30 a m; New York 2.54 p m.

Brinton Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.30 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10.00 a m. Leave Pittsburgh at 12.30 p m. Leave Pittsburgh for Wall's Station at 1.30 p m. Leave Pittsburgh for Brinton's at 10.20 p m.

TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office on the Fifth Avenue corner of Smithfield street. Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at this office hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Passenger Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave Depot of Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City and all points in the Oil Regions, North and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Mail Train	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Oil City Ac.	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
Soda Works Ac.	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
Soda Works Ac.	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Brinton Ac.	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brinton Ac.	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
Brinton Ac.	5 00 p m	8.55 a m
Soda Works Ac.	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
Brinton Ac.	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.40 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4 40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8.25 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
J. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

The Beaver Radical.

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All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

MEMORIAL.

Address Delivered by John J. Wickham in the Presbyterian Church, in Beaver on Decoration Day.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The fragrant and beautiful offerings, which we to-day strew upon the last resting places of our heroic dead, speak more eloquently than can tongue or pen of our deep and heartfelt remembrance of their self-sacrificing patriotism; and were it not customary to add the tribute of words to these expressive token flowers—so emblematical of life, so suggestive of death—I should have considered it a duty to decline the invitation to address you, tendered by the gentleman in charge of the ceremonies.

Let us briefly consider the nature of the feelings and motives which have prompted us to forego, for the time, our ordinary avocations, and assemble together regardless of age, or sex, or creed, or party, to engage in the pleasant yet mournful occupation of decorating the graves of our fellow citizens who fell in the late great civil war. Is it because the ties of blood or friendship bound us more closely to these dead men than to others of our friends and kindred, who likewise have gone down to the chambers of death, that we thus distinguish them? Nay, this cannot be so, for we place our garlands, not only on the tombs of those we knew and loved while living, but as well on every mound that is marked as the place where a soldier, though a stranger and unknown, is sepulchered. Do we come together then to publicly deplore the untimely death of so many brave men, most of them in the earliest flush of manhood, and none past the prime of their mental and physical vigor? Not so, good friends; for although the feeling of sorrow, naturally aroused by such a consideration, finds its proper place in our bosoms, it alone would never have brought us here. Death, we know, stays not to count the years of his victims, but claims both old and young, and the brooding wings of peace afford them no protection. And to him who thinks aright—who attempts to compare the infinitely brief period of duration covered by any mortal existence with the long ages of time, or the countless cycles of eternity, no life can seem long and no death permature. Are we here then to lament the manner in which these men died, or to mourn because, to so many of them, death came, like the lightning stroke, without aught of warning or premonition? I trow not; for as the poet says,

"There are worse ways of dying than falling on field remote.
Love of home in one's bosom, and a sabre thrust in one's throat."

And some there are who, with that philosophy which springs from reflecting upon their mortality, count it no evil to fall "where death's brief pang comes quickest." Besides this, observation teaches us, that howsoever or wheresoever men perish, whether in the ways we call natural, in the battle's wild din, or on the ocean's storm tossed bosom, death is rarely an expected visitor. We learn to regard the manifold ills, and diseases, and sufferings, that attend humanity, rather as the necessary incidents of life, than as the precursors of dissolution. And so the footsteps of death are silent as they are pitiless, and no one knows when or how he shall be summoned from his place among men. But perhaps some one listening to these words may answer, "we are here to show our admiration for the fortitude and courage exhibited by our soldiers on the field of battle." Courage is, without doubt, in itself a grand quality, and we cannot wonder, that it has, in all ages, and among all nations, commanded universal respect; but, in our day, it is not deemed worthy of any very special or extraordinary commendation unless consecrated to noble aims and purposes. War, which was once the pastime and the business of nations, is now universally regarded as an evil and only justifiable under very peculiar circumstances. It can hardly be, therefore, that the simple quality of bravery, to whatever extent possessed and exhibited by these dead warriors, could evoke such an ovation as this. Ah, my friends, this outpouring has a higher import, a deeper and nobler significance than any I yet have indicated. We meet to show by our words and acts, that the virtue of gratitude is neither dead nor slumbering in our bosoms,—to testify, that, deep down in our hearts, we guard, with jealous care, a reverence for patriotic daring—a lofty appreciation of the beauty and the glory of self sacrifice. We meet, not to celebrate or commemorate battles fought or victories won, and least of all to aid in keeping alive sectional hate and bitterness, but to honor the memory of the man, who leaving the homes they gladdened, the familiar scenes of their birth, and the pleasant fields where their boyhood's footsteps strayed, went forth to defend their country in the hour of her danger and humiliation, and cheerfully yielded up their lives to secure her salvation. Many of them fell in actual combat, some came back to their homes and friends maimed and dying, others returned bearing within them the seeds of incurable disease which in the end proved as fatal as bayonet or ball. Some achieved rank and station in the nation's armies, others, perhaps equally deserving, equally capable, equally fearless and conscientious in the discharge of duty, heard no summons to "come up higher" until the angel of death called them to partake of that reward, which, we are taught to hope, awaits the true soul hereafter. And to these latter, we fain would think, eternity will prove a better paymaster than time has been, for else indeed eternal justice might well be doubted. But to-day we inquire not what place or position any one of these men whose tombs we decorate, held in the country's service. The petty gradations of rank are ignored or forgotten; the grave knows no distinction; officer and private lie side by side, their dust commingling with its kindred dust. Enough for us, that each has given the Spartan proof of patriotic devotion; enough for us, that each little mound marks the resting place of a soldier, whose life was offered as a willing sacrifice on the altar of national unity.

Although this is a fit time and place for the purpose, I will not detain you with eulogies upon the character or services of the heroic men, living and dead, whose valor and self sacrifice saved our country from disruption. Their just praises have been so often and ably expressed by more eloquent tongues than mine, that whatever I might utter on the subject would seem trite and commonplace. Perhaps, however, I might here hazard the remark, that we are sometimes too apt to glorify the leaders of our armies at the expense of the private soldiery. I opine, that when the true history of the war comes to be written, it will be seen that more battles were won by sheer hard fighting than by strategy or tactics. And this may be said without derogating from the just praise of our generals. Sherman, pushing his invincible columns through Georgia to the sea; Thomas, wise in all his plans, and in their execution as inevitable as fate itself; Sheridan, sweeping with his legions up the Shenandoah valley, and stamping with his charger's iron hoof on the plastic tablets of the times the record of his fame; Grant, persistent and irresistible, these, and others of equal or less celebrity, well deserve the admiration they receive from the present age, and the reverence which will be awarded them by future generations. But we must not reserve for occasions like the present, the just consideration due to the men who bore the haversack and musket. We must not, in our every day thoughts and conversations, too far subordinate the men who, without prospect of glory or profit to stimulate them in the long midnight watches, walked their death flanked beats on the banks of the frozen Potomac; the men who, beneath the burden of their heavy equipments, tramped, with patient hearts and weary feet, over Virginia's inhospitable soil, ever keeping their bodies as living bulwarks between their country's capital and the rebellious foe; the men who preceded, not followed, brave Joe Hooker up old Lookout's rugged brow, and stood before Rosecrantz beneath the murky clouds which hid from heaven's pitying sight the awful mysteries of bloody Chickamauga. These were the private soldiers. Always poorly paid, often badly clothed and fed, they marched even to certain death itself without complaint or murmur. Unto them be all praise and honor. Well may these soldiers' orphans who are with us to-day feel proud of their sires; and to whatever of gratitude they entertain towards the Commonwealth which so kindly cares for and educates them, they may properly unite the reflection, that all this kindness and care are but in repayment of a debt the country owes their fathers.

It is fitting, that, on an occasion like the present, we should consider how the patriotic spirit, which actuated these heroic men may best be cultivated and perpetuated. That our country will ever again be called upon to pass through an intestine struggle similar in magnitude and character to the one we have so recently witnessed is hardly probable, nevertheless the need of unselfish patriotism will be even greater in the future than heretofore. The corruption too prevalent in high places, the cunning and recklessness of demagogueism, the rapid increase and spread of our population, the diversities of business interests, not to mention political differences, all conspire against the perpetuity of our government. It is true there are material influences working in our behalf. The multiplication of railroads, telegraphs and mail facilities, by bringing the people into more intimate contact, will do much, to reconcile conflicting interests, opinions and social habits. Intercommunication is indeed a most potent harmonizer of the passions and the varied interests of men. Every railroad laid down, every telegraph line erected, or postal route established, adds another bond to the many which unite us a nation, and furnishes another illustration of the advantages of union. Besides this, the very practical spirit of our people, enabling them, as it does, to perceive and appreciate the substantial blessings of a stable government, gives further assurance of peace and unity. But after all, the only sure guarantee of the continued success of our Republican institutions is to be found in the intelligence and virtue of our citizens. Whatever, therefore, tends to develop and promote these qualities, directly tends to beget and nourish patriotism; not that false kind embodied in the maxim, "Our country, right or wrong," but that true and enlightened patriotism, which consists in a clear perception of our duty to our country, coupled with an ever present desire and intention to perform it. The distinguished Judge Story, in one of his lofty and justly admired flights of eloquence, recommended the fathers and mothers of the Republic to swear their sons at the altar, "as with their baptismal vows, to be true to their country, and never to forget or forsake her." A beautiful thought truly, but it is not by this, or any like sentimental method, that patriotism is best nurtured,—that patriots are made. Patriotism is a plant which grows naturally in a kindly soil, and which can by no forcing process be made to take root in any other. The heart and the mind must be cultivated; the youth of the land must be not only taught the learning of the schools, but as well imbued with those principles of thought and action which lead men to respect their own and their neighbors' rights, and keep them in the old fashioned paths of honesty, rectitude and honor; having this knowledge and training, they cannot well be false to themselves or their country. And in seeking to accomplish these ends, let us be careful to adopt that method of teaching which above all others can give manliness and elevation of character, to inculcate a love of truth because it is truth, of right because it is right. Better than respect for traditions, better than fear of hell, better than hope of heaven, is the motive of him who pursues the right for right's own sake. This alone can lift man above the plane of self, and make his life sublime.

It would seem to be a common impression, that the patriotism of a people can, with some certainty be measured by the degree of their admiration for their dead heroes and past achievements. Never was there a greater mistake, or one evidencing a less knowledge of human nature. While it is true, that no people can be really patriotic without at the same time respecting and admiring all that may be great or good in their past experience, the history of the world furnishes numerous instances of nations, which had elevated their departed worthies to the position of demigods, and their performances to something more than mortal, possessing but the mere semblance and trappings of genuine patriotism. Greece, in her most degenerate days, looked back with the greatest pride to Thermopylæ and Marathan. France never held the memory of the first Napoleon more sacred, or gloried more in his victories, than when, demoralized and poisoned by all unwholsome influences, she was ready to fall before the German arms. So true it is, that men are most prone to admire what they least can imitate. Let us not then, in a spirit of self exaltation, measure our love for country, and the extent of our willingness to do and, if needs be, die for her, by our readiness to honor our departed heroes. Rather let us, as we reverently place these flowers upon their graves, and revive our memories of their virtues, resolve, that we will, with the help of the eternal Ruler of all things, perform our parts as worthily in peace, as they performed theirs in war. Acting upon such a determination, we cannot fail to cultivate those essential qualities from which true patriotism springs, and which are as necessary to its existance as are dew, and rain, and sunlight to the life of a flower or tree. Were the men and women who to-day, throughout the length and breadth of the land, are engaged like ourselves in honoring their dead, to record such a resolution in their hearts, and renew it with each recurring year, long would our country retain her pristine vigor, long remain as now a queen among the nations—a queen although uncrowned.

God grant, that whenever danger, from within or without may again menace her, she may not lack defenders to take the places of those we mourn.

"With arms to strike, and souls to dare,
As quick, as far, as they."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Farmers' Movement and the Attempt of Political Hacks to get Control of it—The Modocs and What Shall be Done With Them—The French.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1873.

As was to have been expected an attempt is being made by certain worn out political hacks to get control of the farmers' movement. Men who have failed to get themselves elevated to the offices they coveted through the exisiting political organizations are now trying to persuade the farmers that they are earnestly in sympathy with them. The disguise is rather *thin*, and as a general rule our agricultural people are not so obtuse but that they can perceive the significance of such professions coming from such men. Our farmers ought, to use an old simile, to be able to "see as far into the millstone as the man who picks it," and when a professional politician is brought forward for their suffrage they ought to take the trouble to inquire into his antecedents. If this movement is permitted to fall into the hands of that class of men who devote themselves to politics for a livelihood it will come to naught. Every attempt heretofore made by the laboring men of this country to inaugurate a movement for bettering their condition has been frustrated by this means. Universally they are sold out. Such has also been the fate of all temperance movements. There can be no doubt but that a large majority of our voters are sober, thinking men, opposed, on principle, to whiskey rings and bar-room caucuses. But they never succeed in affecting a combination that will destroy or check the evil effects of intemperance. Indeed, it is doubtful if anything at all has been accomplished in this direction. The cause of their failure can be traced directly to the fact that they permit politicians to hoodwink them. Three-fourths of our voters are laboring men, men who earn their bread by the sweat of their faces, but all labor reforms have come to naught. Never was there a greater farce than that perpetrated at Columbus, Ohio, last year, by a squad of politicians professing to represent the working men of the country, when they met in Convention and nominated for the Presidency, Justice Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, a millionaire, who had amassed his wealth by speculation of the most open kind, who had never done a "lick of work" in his life, whose *labors* had never brought him a tithe of the goods and lands he called his own. If the farmers expect to accomplish any satisfactory results they must steer clear of this rock, upon which so many previous reforms, having their origin with the people, have foundered.

It has come to light that Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and several other recognized leaders of the Democratic party, have been laying a nice little plan for getting control of the farmers' movement in the interests of the Democracy. The details of their plan will, of course, be kept as quiet as possible, but, however they may word their language, their intention is to gain the confidence of the agricultural classes and thereby get themselves recognized as leaders. The fat offices will follow as a matter of course.

Now, be he Democrat or be he Republican, no played-out political hack, no chronic office-seeker, no professional politician should be trusted by the farmers. A disposition to trust no one but farmers must be deprecated, as it serves to draw lines, to make distinctions. If the farmers should undertake to separate themselves as a class from all other popple, of other trades and professions, such an act would be tantamount to inviting the opposition of all other classes, and this they cannot afford to do. And more than that, it is something they should not do, even if they could afford it. They should welcome every honest man to their ranks, whatever be his business or profession, if it be honorable. But the man who falls in with them for the sake of gain, for the sake of getting office, is not an honest man, his occupation is not an honorable one, and he should be left severely alone. There are plenty of farmers and others who have a *real interest in the movement* to take hold of and manage it. There is no need of the services of the political intriguer. If the cause is a good one there is no necessity for any intriguers and wire-workers, at all. Honest work can be done by honest men, and any kind of work will be done best by men whose "hearts are in the work."

The report that reached here some days ago that General Davis had decided to employ the recently surrendered warriors as scouts to hunt down Captain Jack and the rest of the band who continue to join their fortunes with his has been confirmed. Not only did he send them out armed and provisiond, but he went with them, and notwithstaneing the many predictions as to his safety, he and his party have returned to camp without harm. It is true they were not successful in discovering the whereabouts of the redoubtable Jack, but enough is known to show that his confidence in these savages was not misplaced. Another party of these Modocs sent out by General Davis on an independent scout is expected to return in the course of a day or two.

Of course this disposes of the question as to what we will do with those warriors who gave themselves up. At any rate, they will not be hanged, shot, or drawn and quartered, as many hoped they would be. According to universal custom when a criminal turns State's evidence he is spared. No less can consistantly be done in the case of these who go still farther and assist in hunting out the remaining criminals who have not surrendered.

The course adopted by General Davis is being sharply criticised by the advocates of the extermination policy. When it was first rumored that he had armed the notorious Hooker Jim and Boston Charley and sent them out on the hunt for their recent chief a general spirit of incredulity was manifested. Your correspondent was ridiculed for putting the least faith in the rumor. "Why!" it was said, "General Davis has too much sense, he knows too much of the Indian character, to ever trust them with guns in their hands." But he did, it seems, trust them with arms, and he went even so far as to trust his own life in their hands, and his trust has not been misplaced. The Modocs are ignorant *heathen* savages, it is true, but they were not such silly fools but that they were able to preceive they had everything to gain and nothing to lose by acting in good faith. They knew if they played the white man false this time their own heads were sure to answer for their treachery. They knew if they acted honorably in the matter they would be spared. It is not that they love the pale-face more, but that they have less respect for Captain Jack now than before he got them into this trouble.

After all is said, Captain Jack is the really responsible party in this affair. He it was who planned and concocted the atrocious murder. He it was who gave the signal for the massacre. He it was who, with his own hands, assassinated General Canby. The rest were mere soldiers acting under his orders, and in all other cases we are ready to excuse the soldiery for the part they take, and fasten the responsibility on the commanders who make the orders. We do not blame the privates who stood guard over our men at Andersonville to the same extext that we blame the officers who placed them there and gave them their orders. We say they were not the responsible parties. Upon the same principle and for the very same reason we should not condemn the men who executed the orders of the Modoc chief as we condemn Captain Jack, who gave the orders.

In my last letter I spoke of Marshal MacMahon, the newly elected President of France, as the officer who surrendered the French army at Metz. This I wrote without taking the trouble to refer to the history of the affair. Had I reflected a moment I would have remembered that it was Marshal Bazaine who commanded at that place and who was tried for treason. Marshal MacMahon was with Napoleon at Sedan, and was wounded at that battle. However, the mistake as to the facts does not affect the estimate that should be put upon the man. He is no less a conservative, no less an aristocrat and a supporter of monarchical institutions. It was a sad day for France when MacMahon was substituted for Thiers. But there is still grounds for hope. Next September another election for members of the Assembly will take place, and if a fair choice is permitted the monarchists will find themselves without any popular support.

SAM.

WARBLE FOR LILAC TIME.

BY WALT WHITMAN.

Warble me now, for joy of Lilac-time,
Sort me, O tongue and lips, for Nature's sake, and sweet life's sake—and death's the same as life's.
Souvenirs of earliest summer—bird's eggs and the first berries;
Gather the welcome signs, (as children with pebbles, or stringing shells;)
Put in April and May—the hylas croaking in the pond—the elastic air,
Bees, butterflies, the sparrow with its simple notes,
Blue-birds and darting swallow—nor forget the high-hole flashing his golden wings,
The tranquil sunny haze, the clinging smoke, the vapor,
Spiritual, airy insects, humming on gossamer wings,
Shimmer of waters, with fish in them—the cerulean above;
And all that is jocund and sparkling—the brooks running,
The maple-woods, the crisp February days, and the sugar-making;
The robin, where he hops, bright-eyed, brown-breasted,
With musical clear call at sunrise, and again at sunset,
Or flitting among the trees of the apple orchard, building the nest of his mate;
The melted snow of March—the willow sending forth its yellow green sprouts;
For spring time is here! the summer is here! and what is this in it and from it?
Thou, Soul, unloosen'd—the restlessness after I know not what;
Come, let us lag here no longer—let us be up and away!
O for another world! O if one could but fly like a bird!
O to escape—to sail forth as in a ship!
To glide with thee, O Soul, o'er all, in all, as a ship o'er the waters!
Gathering these hints, these preludes—the blue sky, the green grass, the morning drops of dew;
(With additional songs—every spring will I now strike up additional songs,
Nor ever again forget these tender days, the chants of death as well as life;)
The lilac scent, the bushes, and the dark green heart shaped leaves,
Wood violets, the little delicate, pale blossoms called innocence,
Samples and sorts, not for themselves alone, but for their atmosphere,
To tally, drenched with them, tested by them,
Cities and artificial life, and all their sights and scenes,
My mind henceforth, and all its meditations—my recitatives,
My land, my age, my race, for once to serve in songs,
(Sprouts, tokens ever of death indeed the same as life,)
To grace the bush I love—to sing with the birds,
A warble of joy of Lilac-time.

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER VII. (continued.)

In the meanwhile, as the gentlemen were thus slackening in their energy, the activity of the ladies increased all the more. The every day life of a family, which is composed of given persons, and is shaped out of necessary circumstances, may easily receive into itself an extraordinary affection, an incipient passion—may receive it into itself as into a vessel; and a long time may elapse before the new ingredient produces a visible effervescence, and runs foaming over the edge.

With our friends, the feelings which were mutually arising had the most agreeable effects. Their dispositions opened out, and a general good will arose out of the several individual affections. Every member of the party was happy; and they each shared their happiness with the rest.

Such a temper elevates the spirit, while it enlarges the heart, and everything which, under the influence of it, people do and undertake, has a tendency towards the illimitable. The friends could not remain any more shut up at home; their walks extended themselves further and further. Edward would hurry on before with Ottilie, to choose the path or pioneer the way; and the Captain and Charlotte would follow quietly on the track of their more hasty precursors, talking on some grave subject, or delighting themselves with some spot they had newly discovered, or some unexpected natural beauty.

One day their walk led them down from the gate at the right wing of the castle, in the direction of the hotel, and thence over the bridge towards the ponds, along the sides of which they proceeded as far as it was generally thought possible to follow the water; thickly wooded hills sloping directly up from the edge, and beyond these a wall of steep rocks, making further progress difficult, if not impossible. But Edward, whose hunting experience had made him perfectly familiar with the spot, pushed forward along an overgrown path with Ottilie, knowing well that the old mill could not be far off, which was somewhere in the middle of the rocks here. The path was so little frequented that they soon lost it; and for a short time they were wandering among mossy stones and thickets; it was not long, however, the noise of the water wheel telling them that the place which they were looking for was close at hand. Stepping forward on a point of rock, they saw the strange old, dark wooden building in the hollow before them, quite shadowed over with precipitous crags and huge trees. They determined directly to climb down amidst the moss and the blocks of stone. Edward led the way; and when he looked back and saw Ottilie following, stepping lightly, without fear or nervousness, from stone to stone, so beautifully balancing herself, he fancied he was looking at some celestial creature floating above him; while if, as she often did, she caught the hand which in some difficult spot he would offer her, or if she supported herself on his shoulder, then he was left in no doubt that it was a very exquisite human creature who touched him. He almost wished that she might slip or stumble, that he might catch her in his arms and press her to his heart. This, however, he would under no circumstances have done, for more than one reason. He was afraid to wound her, and he was afraid to do her some bodily injury.

What the meaning of this could be, we shall immediately learn. When they had gone down, and were seated opposite each other at a table under the trees, and when the miller's wife had gone for milk, and the miller, who had come out to them, was sent to meet Charlotte and the Captain, Edward, with a little embarrassment, began to speak:

"I have a request to make, dear Ottilie; you will forgive me for asking it, if you do not grant it. You make no secret (I am sure you need not make any,) that you wear a miniature under your dress against your breast. It is the picture of your noble father. You could hardly have known him; but in every sense he he deserves a place by your heart. Only, forgive me, the picture is exceedingly large, and the metal frame and the glass, if take up a child in your arms, if you are carrying anything, if the carriage swings violently, if we are pushing through bushes, or just now, as we were coming down these rocks—cause me a thousand anxieties for you. Any unforseen blow, a fall, a touch, may be fatally injurious to you; and I am terrified at the possibility of it. For my sake do this; put away the picture, not out of your affections, not out of your room; let it have the brightest, the holiest place which you can give it; only do not wear upon your breast a thing, the presence of which seems to me, perhaps from an extravagant anxiety, so dangerous."

Ottile said nothing, and while he was speaking, she kept her eyes fixed straight before her; then, without hesitation and without haste, with a look turned more towards heaven than on Edward, she unclasped the chain, drew out the picture, and pressed it against her forehead, and then reached it over to her friend, with the words:

"Do you keep it for me till we come home; I cannot give you a better proof how deeply I thank you for your affectionate care."

He did not venture to press the picture to his lips; but he caught her hand and raised it to his eyes. They were, perhaps, of the most beautiful hands which had ever been clasped together. He felt as if a stone had fallen from his heart, as if a partition-wall had been thrown down between him and Ottilie.

Under the miller's guidance, Charlotte and the Captain came down by an easier path, and now joined them. There was the meeting, and a happy talk, and then they took some refreshments. They would not return by the same way as they come; and Edward struck into a rocky path on the other side of the stream, from which the ponds were again to be seen. They made their way along it, with some effort, and then had to cross a variety of wood and copse—getting glimpses, on the land side, of a number of villages and manor-houses, with their green lawns and fruit gardens; while very near them, and sweetly situated on a rising ground, a farm lay in the middle of the wood. From a general ascent, they had a view, before and behind, which showed them the richness of the country to the greatest advantage; and then, entering a grove of trees, they found themselves, on emerging again from it, on the rock opposite the castle.

They came upon it rather unexpectedly, and were of course delighted. They had made the circuit of a little world; they were standing on the spot where the new building was to be erected, and were looking again at the windows of their own home.

They went down to the summer house, and sat all four in it for the first time together; nothing was more natural than that with one voice it should be proposed to have the way they had been that day, and which, as it was, had taken them much time and trouble, properly laid out and graveled, so that people might loiter along it at their leisure. They each said what they thought; and they reckoned up that the circuit, over which they had taken many hours, might be traveled easily with a good road all the way round to the castle, in a single one.

Already a plan was being suggested for making the distance shorter, and adding a fresh beauty to the landscape, by throwing a bridge across the stream, below the mill, where it ran into the lake; when Charlotte brought their inventive imagination to a stand still, by putting them in mind of the expense which such an undertaking would involve.

"There are ways of meeting that, too," replied Edward; "we have only to dispose of that farm in the forest which is so pleasantly situated, and which brings in so little in the way of rent; the sum which will be set free will more than cover what we shall require, and thus, having gained an invaluable walk, we shall receive the interest of well expended capital in substantial enjoyment—instead of, as now, in the summing up at the end of the year, vexing and fretting ourselves over the pitiful little income which is returned for it."

Even Charlotte, with all her prudence, had little to urge against this. There had been, indeed, a previous intention of selling the farm. The Captain was ready immediately with a plan for breaking up the ground into small portions among the peasantry of the forest. Edward, however, had a simpler and shorter way of managing it. His present steward had already proposed to take it off his hands—he was to pay for it by instalments—and so, gradually, as the money came in, they would get their work forwarded from point to point.

So reasonable and prudent a scheme was sure of universal approbation, and already, in prospect, they began to see their new walk winding along its way, and to imagine the many beautiful views and charming spots which they hoped to discover in it neighborhood.

To bring it all before themselves with greater fulness of detail, in the evening they produced the new chart. With the help of this they went over again the way that they had come, and found various places where the walk might take rather a different direction with advantage. Their other scheme was now once more talked through, and connected with the fresh designs. The site for the new house in the park, opposite the castle, was a second time examined into and approved, and fixed upon for the termination of the intended circuit.

Ottilie had said nothing all this time. At length Edward pushed the chart, which had hitherto been lying before Charlotte, across to her, begging her to give her opinion; she still hesitated for a moment. Edward in his gentlest way again pressed her to let them know what she thought—nothing had as yet been settled—it was all as yet an embryo.

"I would have the house built here," she said, as she pointed with her finger to the highest point of the slope on the hill. "It is true you cannot see the castle from thence, for it is hidden by the wood; but for that very reason you find yourself in another quite new world; you lose village and houses and all at the same time. The view of the ponds and the mill, and the hills and mountains in the distance, is singularly beautiful—I have often observed it when I have been there."

"She is right," Edward cried; "how could we have overlooked it. This is what you mean Ottilie, is it not?"

He took a lead pencil, and drew a great black rectangular figure on the summit of the hill.

It went through the Captain's soul to see his carefully and clearly drawn chart disfigured in such a way. He collected himself, however, after a slight expression of his disapproval, and went into the idea.

"Ottilie is right," he said; "we are ready enough to walk any distance to drink tea or eat fish, because they would not tasted as well at home—we require change of scene and change of objects. Your ancestors showed their judgment in the spot which they chose for the castle; for it is sheltered from the wind with the conveniences of life close at hand. A place, on the contrary, which is more for pleasure parties than for a regular residence, may be very well yonder there, and in the fair time of year the most agreeable hours may be spent there.

The more they talked it over, the more conclusive was their judgment in favor of Ottilie; and Edward could not conceal his triumph that the thought had been hers. He was as proud as if he had hit upon it himself.

CHAPTER VIII.

Early the following morning the Captain examined the spot; he first threw off a sketch of what should be done, and afterwards, when the thing had been more completely decided upon, he made a complete design, with accurate calculations and measurements. It cost him a good deal of labor, and the business connected with the sale of the farm had to be gone into, so that both the gentlemen now found a fresh impulse to activity.

The Captain made Edward observe that it would be proper, indeed that it would be a kind of duty, to celebrate Charlotte's birthday with laying the foundation-stone. Not much was wanted to overcome Edward's disinclination for such festivities—for he quickly recollected that a little later Ottilie's birthday would follow, and that he could have a magnificent celebration for that.

Charlotte, to whom all this work and what it would involve was a subject for much serious and almost anxious thought, busied herself in carefully going through the time and outlay which it was calculated would be expended on it. During the day they rarely saw each other, so that the evening meeting was looked forward to with all the more anxiety.

Ottilie meantime was complete mistress of the household—and how could it be otherwise, with her quick methodical ways of working? Indeed, her whole mode of thought was suited better to home life than the world, and to a more free existence. Edward soon observed that she only walked about with them out of a desire to please; that she stayed out late with them in the evening it was because she thought it a sort of social duty, and that she would often find a pretext in some household matter for going in again—consequently he soon managed so to arrange the walks which they took together, that they should be at home before sunset; and he began again, what he had long let off, to read aloud poetry—particularly such as had for its subject the expression of a pure but passionate love.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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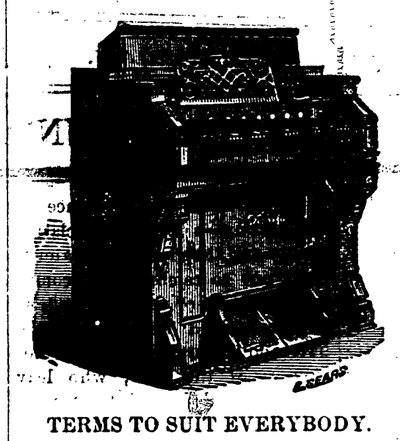

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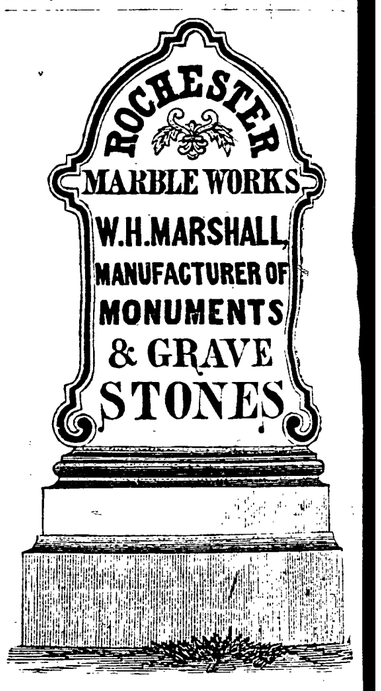

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The lam iz a juvenile sheep.

They are born about the fust ov March, and menny ov them die just az soon az green peas cum.

Lam and green peas are good, but not good for the lam.

Lams are innocent az shrimps, they won't bight, nor scratch, nor talk sassy.

They don't know much, only to skip, turn summersets on the grass, kik up their heels, play tag, plague their mothers, and have phun generally.

I luv the lam, i even luv them after they becum mutton, i luv lams ov all kinds, i had rather hav one lam than 4 wolfs. This may look like oddness in me, but it is my sentiment ennyhow.

Mary had a little lam. I wish i had a little lam, and if i had a good deal ov lam it woodent diskourage me.

Mary waz a good girl—an ornament to her sekt.

Mary's lam waz a good lam—an ornament to hiz or her sekt, i don't remember which.

It iz pleasant to reflekt that theze things are stubborn fakts.

When a lam gits thru being a lam, they immediately becum a sheep. This takes all the sentiment out ov them.

Thare aint much poetry in mutton.

Sheep are mutton.

Mutton iz sometimes prekarious.

When youth and innosense ov enny kind groze old, it loozes most all ov its lameness.

This iz too well known to require an affidavit.

The lam iz an artikle ov trade az well az diet, they are wuth from 4 to 10 dollars, according tew the way things am.

It iz strange that so mutch innosens az the lam iz possessed ov should be for sale.

It iz just so with most all the innosense and purity ov this world—it is too often brought to the shambles.

I suppose, if i could win mi way, the lam would stop growing when he got to about 8 weeks old; but then, cum tew think ov it, this would make mutton aw fol skarse.

It would also make lams dredful plenty.

It would also increase wolfs mutch, for i hav alwus notissed since i begun biz ness in this world that just in proporshun az lams got numerous, wolfs got numerous according.

The lam has a short tail. Their tails are not short bi natur, but short bi design.

During their early lamkinness, in an unsuspekting moment, and quicker than litening, their dorsal elongashun iz nipt in the bud.

Not to be mistaken in this matter, and tew place the responsibility just where it belongs, lams tails are kut oph bi man.

Tois iz a mean thing for man to do; but man iz capable of doing dreadful mean things, bekause he iz a man

Man aint satisfied tew leave ennything in this world as he phinds it.

Lams are ov the mail and femail persuasion.

There are none ov the animals, that i kan remember ov now, that are ov the nuter jender except the mule.

I hav often seen men ov the nuter jender. If you don't beleave this, come down whare i liv and i will point them out to you.

The femail lam iz the dearest little package ov inneosense and buty known to naturalists.

A femail lam iz mi pride and hope. I luv the whole, entire congregashun ov them.

The mail lam soon gets ruff. They hav horns which burst out ov their heds, and when they git advanced in the journey ov life, these horns are hard things tew kontradikt.

I have seen an aged mail lam knock a boss waggon into splinters with one blo ov their horns.

This is terrible if true.

This mail lam when he arrives at hiz majority iz called the ram.

The lam iz kivered from childhood with a soft coating called wool, from which kloth is sed to be made, and also from which yarn is sad tew be spun.

Thare iz a grate deal of yarn spun in this world that haz no wool in it; theze yarns are called phibs.

Phibs are not konsidered feroshus. A phib iz a lie painted in water kullers.

Thare haz been more phibs in market since the formashun of man than thare haz been truth.

Phibs are often ingenious, sumtimes quite pretty, but are alwus dangerous.

Phibs are sumtimes a grate deal more plezible than truth.

Look out for them.

Phibbers hav been known tew bekum liars, just az hot lemonade drinkers, with a leetle port wine in it just for effeckt, have been known tew bekum our most reliable whiskee drinkers.

Disappointed.

A couple appeared before a clergyman in Sandy Hill a few days since, and desired to be united in the bonds of matrimony. They were directed to place themselves into position, and just as the ceremony was about to commence, a little urchin forced his way into the minister's study, yelling at the top of his voice: "Don't do it, Mister; mother don't want yer to." This produced a "stay of proceedings," and the last seen of the disappointed pair they were walking arm in arm in search of some empowered to consummate their bliss by making the twain one flesh.

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By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1873,

at ten o'clock, A M, the following property to-wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following property in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the north by land of Charles Katz, on the east by land of E. Townsend, on the south by land of I Townsend, and west by Beaver Creek, containing one acre or less, on which is erected a one and a half-story frame dwelling house, with four rooms, cellar underneath, and other necessary outbuildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Graham at the suit of Charles Bortz & Andrew Bennett, also at the suit of Charles Bortz & T. Amy.

ALSO NO 2.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest, and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Pulaski township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by lands of James A Barett, Wm Hunter's heirs, and John Hays, on the west by lands of Evan P. Townsend and Zuriah Bellas, on the south by land of James Wallace, and on the east by land of James A Barrett, containing 25 acres more or less, on which is erected an engine house, drying house and two brick kilns with engine and machinery for manufacturing fire brick. The tract is underlaid with coal and fire clay. There are also several tenement houses on the tract, and an orchard of bearing fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of F D Houlette, one of the defendants, at the suit of Ephraim Smith. Also at the suit of Wm Kennedy, for the use of Chas Coale and Sam'l Dunbar.

ALSO NO. 3.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground, situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 159 in said borough of New Brighton, bounded on the north by lot No. 158, east by Water street, south by lot No. 193, and on the west by the canal, said lot having a front of 60 feet on Water street and extending back to the canal, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, said building having a front of 24 feet on said Water street, north line of said building being 39 feet long, west line of same 30 feet, thence from south-west corner of said building running eastwardly 16 feet, thence at right angles north-westerly 6 feet, thence again eastwardly 23 feet to south-east corner of building having 3 rooms and 2 halls on first story and four rooms and 2 halls on second story; 5 windows in front on Water street, 5 on the north side, 8 on the west side and 3 on the south side, one looking southwardly and the other two eastwardly.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J H Woodward and Mary C Woodward his wife, at the suit of William and Levi Fish, use of Dilworth Bros.

ALSO NO. 4.

At the same time and place all that certain piece or parcel of ground situate in the borough of Frankfort, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: on the south by lot of James McCutcheon, on the east by the public road, on the north by lot of William Parkinson, and on the west by lot of James Morrison's sons, containing about ¾ of an acre, upon which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house containing 8 rooms, with cellar underneath. Frame stable and other out buildings on the lot, all enc osed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John G. Erwin, at the suit of D. Gregg & Co.

ALSO NO. 5.

At the same time and place all right, title interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of St. Clair, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, being lots No. 110 and 111 in Vicary's plan of lots in said borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the line of lot No. 112 on Pleasant street, thence south east along said Pleasant street 96 feet to Bank alley, thence northeasterly along Bank alley 132 feet to Spring alley, thence northwesterly along Spring alley to the line of lot No. 112, thence along said line to Pleasant street, the place of beginning. All enclosed with good board fence and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Hessen, at the suit of Thomas Sloan.

ALSO NO. 6.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendants of, in and to the undivided one-half part of all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Jas. McCullough north 80 deg, east 124 perches to a post, thence by lands of same south 18 deg, east 31 perches to a post, thence north 44 deg, east 64 perches by lands of John Potts, thence by lands of William Hood north 8 deg east 74 per to a white oak stump; thence by land of John Allen north 86 deg, west 59 perches to a post; thence by same south 77½ deg, west 46¼ perches thence by lands of Weyand & Brittain south 81 degrees, west 80 perches to a post, thence by land of M. & F. Briggs and John Elnman, south 12 degrees, west 178 perches to a white oak stump, thence south 72 degrees east 72 perches, by land of Samuel Clear and thence by land of James McCullough north 28 degrees west 112 perches to the place of beginning, containing 131 acres and 30 perches, 75 acres cleared, balance good timber, on which is erected two one-story log houses, one log stable and other out buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John C. Baker and George U. Baker, at the suit of James Brittain, use of Quay & Harrab. Also at the suit of M. Weyand for use of H. Hice.

ALSO NO. 7.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No 283 in said borough of Rochester, bounded and described as follows: On the east by lot No. 281, south by Green alley, west by Rhode Island street, and on the north by Washington street; size of lot 50x150 feet, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house with cellar underneath, two rooms and hall on the first story and 3 rooms and hall on the second story, frame stable 12x16 feet, good cistern, fruit trees, &c. Lot enclosed with good fence.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Morton at the suit of Henrietta Javens, use of Thomas Javens.

ALSO NO 8.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in Industry township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit—Beginning at a post on the south-west corner of said tract; thence north 6¼ degrees, west 69 4-10 perches to a post and corner of lands of Alexander Ewing; thence by lands of said Ewing and Simpson Hall south 87¾ degrees, east 156 perches to a post; thence north 2¼ degrees, west 2 2-10 perches to a post; thence north 88¼ degrees, east 84¾ perches to a post and corner of lands of Richard Walton; thence south 1¼ degrees, east 98 2-10 perches; thence south 87½ degrees, west 82 4-10 perches to a post; thence north 2¼ degrees, west 44 85-100 perches to a post, thence north 88¾ degrees, west 68 5-10 perches to a post near a red oak; thence south 2¼ degrees, west 11 9-10 perches to a post near a maple; thence south 89 degrees, west 81 5-10 perches to place of beginning, (excepting and reserving therefrom thirty five acres heretofore conveyed to Samuel A. Porter, by E. P. Kuhn and M. L. Kuhn, his wife); said above described premises, exclusive of the reservation aforesaid, containing seventy-six acres, more or less, upon which is erected a two story log house, with a one story frame addition, with porch running the whole length in front, a frame bar n, a well of water at the door and a good orchard.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David Campbell at the suit of James Allen, use of Moses Scott.

ALSO NO. 9.

At the same time and place all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot No. 1124 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 1123, east by Main alley, south by lot No. 1125 and on the west by Cedar street, having a front of 43 feet on Cedar street and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Main alley. Enclosed, and on which is erected a good two-story brick dwelling house 30x20 feet, having 4 rooms, with cellar underneath, water in house. Also a good frame stable and other outbuildings on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Christian Camp at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 10.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot number 181 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 182, east by Cedar alley, south by lot No. 180, and on the west by Beaver street, having a front of 43 feet on Beaver street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Cedar alley, on which is erected a good two story frame dwelling house, 22 by 30 feet, containing 6 rooms and hall, cellar underneath, porch in front, and a one story kitchen attached, 16 by 18 feet, water in the house. Also a good frame stable about 16 by 20 feet, lot enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Hyde, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees. Also at the suit of Elliott & Hope.

ALSO NO. 11.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot numbered 863, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No. 867, east by Sherman alley, south by lot No. 869, and on the west by Thomas street, having a front of 43 feet on Thomas street and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Sherman alley, lot enclosed, on which is erected a good two-story frame dwelling house, about 20 by 32 feet, having 6 rooms with cellar underneath. Portico in front, also a one-story frame back building or kitchen about 12 by 16 feet, with porch, water in the house; usual out-buildings. This is a good and desirable property.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Chester T. Potter, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 12.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; being lot number 1381, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough; bounded on the north by lot No. 1380, east by Beaver alley, south by lot No. 1382, and on the west by Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Beaver alley. Lot enclosed, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house 16x32 feet, having four rooms, with cellar underneath, water in the house, usual out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Campbell, at the suit of Henrici and Lentz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 13.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lot numbered 910, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 909, east by Thomas alley, south by lot No 911, and on the west by Tank street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Thomas alley, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, 16x30 feet, having 4 rooms, with cellar underneath, and varanda in front; water in the house.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Taylor at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 14.

At same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all those three lots of ground, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pennsylvania; being lots numbered 159, 160, and 161, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, adjoining each other, and together bounded on the north by lot No. 162, east by Beaver street, south by Beech street, and on the west by Beaver alley; each lot having a front of 43 feet on Beaver street, (aggregate front 129 feet,) and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Beaver alley; on which lots is erected a good two story frame dwelling house, about 30x42 feet, having five rooms on 1st floor, five rooms on 2nd floor and a finished attic, and with a basement of stone part thereof, finished for kitchen, &c. Lots enclosed, water in the basement and on each floor of the house, usual out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George W. Knapp, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz Trustees.

ALSO No 15.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all the following pieces or parcels of land, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Penn., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: being lot No 781, in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, bounded on the north by lot No 780, on the east by Grant Alley, south by lot No 782, and on the west by Sherman street; size of lot 42 by 145. Also lot No 18 in Barnard's extension of the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by lot No 17, east by Cedar alley, south by lot No 19, and on the west by Beaver street, having a front of 40 feet on Beaver street, and extending east 145 feet to Cedar alley; also lot No 910, Economy plan of Beaver Falls, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by lot No 909, east by Thomas alley, south by lot No 911, and on the west by Tank street; size of lot 43 by 142 feet; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, 16 by 30 feet, with 4 rooms, cellar underneath, varrnda in front; also lot No 165, Patterson's plan of Beaver Falls, county and State aforesaid, bounded on the north by Oak alley, east by lot No 166, south by Linden street, and on the west bo lots No 159, 160 161, on which is erected a two-story frame building, 16 by 20 feet, with a one story frame addition, 16 by 30 feet, 6 rooms; lot enclosed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Taylor, at the suit of John Reeves.

ALSO No 16.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to all those two certain lots, situate in the borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., being lots numbered 1327 and 1328 in the Economy plan of lots in said borough, said two lots adjoining each other, and bounded on the north by lot No 1326, east by Beaver alley, south by Henry street, and on the west by Brighton street, each having a front of 43 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to said alley, and having erected thereon a frame dryhouse, for drying brick, fronting about 50 feet on Henry street, and extending back 70 feet or thereabouts, one story in heighth, and with a shed attached, 12 feet wide, and extending the breadth of the dry house; also an engine house, two storys high, 16 by 20 feet, attached to said dry house. Also all that certain other lot, situate in said borough, numbered 1326, in same plan, bounded on the north by lot No 1325, east by Beaver alley, south by lot No 1327, and on the west by Brighton street, being 43 feet front on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet. Also all those three other lots in said borough, numbered 1419, 1420 and 1421, in said plan, said three lots adjoining each other, and together bounded on the north by lot No 1418, east by Brighton street, south by Henry street, and on the west by Brighton alley, each of said lots having a front of 43 feet on Brighton street, and extending back therefrom 145 feet to Brighton alley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Reid G. Bracken and J. M Bracken, at the suit of Henrici and Lenz, Trustees.

ALSO NO. 17.

At the same time and place, all right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to all that certain piece or lot of ground situate in Economy township, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: on the east by land of Thomas Smith, south by land of John Kuhlman, west by land of Wm. Brown, and on the north by land of S. W. Neely, containing about forty acres, on which is erected a one and a half story log house, all cleared and fenced.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Matthew Brown, at the suit of W. Breitenstein surviving partner of J. & W. Breitenstein.

☞ Purchasers will take notice that 10 per cent. upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand, all bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditions are not complied with, the property will be resold at the risk of the purchaser not complying with the terms of sale.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BEAVER, PA.
May 21, 1873.

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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, June 6, 1873.

Republican District and County Ticket

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Rochester,
(Subject to decision of District Conference.)

Prothonotary.
O. A. SMALL, Bridgewater.

Treasurer.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.

Commissioner.
G. W. SHROADES, Moon tp.

Jury Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.

Auditor.
J. F. CULBERSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.
R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

CAPT. JACK SURRENDERED.

On Sunday the famous Modoc chief, on being surrounded by Col. Perry's command, surrendered, together with two of his warriors, five squaws and seven children. The Modocs were taken into camp, where their presence caused considerable commotion. "Captain Jack is captured! Captain Jack is captured!" was shouted by a sturdy sergeant, and then the valley echoed with yells and cheers. Col. Perry had been out only 13 hours, and had brought in the last of the Modocs. The war was virtually ended.

Capt. Jack is said to be about 40 years old, five feet eight inches high, compactly built, with large and well formed face, full of individuality, and in appearance and bearing every inch a chief. Now that the Modocs are captured, the vexed question, "what shall be done with them?" comes up for solution.

OUR NOMINEES.

The primary elections occurred on Saturday, the result of which is published in another column. The vote polled was light compared with that of last year. There was very little excitement in the country districts or even in the boroughs in regard to the matter, and consequently the backwardness of the season and the comparative unimportance of the contest, were sufficient to keep many voters at home. The vote on Prothonotary shows that there were 2240 votes cast, being some 700 less than were polled last spring. The ticket nominated, however, is a good one and will be elected from top to bottom.

Of Mr. Cross, our candidate for Assembly, it is unnecessary to speak. He has already served one term in the Legislature, and his renomination is a deserved reward for his able, faithful and useful service. Our candidate for Prothonotary, O. A. Small, Esq., is a young man of upright character and liberal education—a graduate of Jefferson College, and a member of the Beaver Bar. He will bring strength to the ticket, and if elected, as we have no doubt he will be, he will fill the position with credit to himself and honor to the party.

Of James H. Mann, of New Brighton, we can say that those who know him best, speak warmly in his praise, and if the half is true that is said of him, he has reason to be proud of the esteem in which he is held by his friends. Mr. Mann is an old teacher and has an extensive acquaintance in the north east section of our county, and cannot fail to be a popular candidate. He will certainly be elected

Geo. W. Shroades, our candidate for Commissioner, is well known throughout the county. He has been an earnest and faithful soldier in the Republican ranks, is popular with the young men of the party and will easily be elected.

Samuel McManamy was nominated for Poor House Director without opposition, a compliment that he richly deserved for his long and faithful services to the party.

John Wilson, nominated for Jury Commissioner, is every inch a man, and will, of course, be elected without opposition.

Joseph F. Culbertson, our nominee for Auditor, is a worthy young man, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

The other candidates are all good men, and the ticket, as a whole, is excellent and strong. But, in saying this, we do not wish to reflect upon the defeated candidates. The supporters of each candidate doubtless considered their man the best, and the success of one candidate over another, under the present system, does not necessarily prove that the successful one is better than the defeated one. In fact all the candidates were good men, and any of them would have made a good ticket. The result was accepted in the right spirit by the defeated candidates, and good feeling prevailed in the Convention. The party is united, harmonious, and enters on the campaign under favorable auspices.

Miss Susan B. Anthony who voted in Rochester last Fall is to be tried on the third Monday of June, under the Ku Klux laws for conspiring against the peace and wellfare of the United States, and unlawfully influencing an election, she having voted. Miss Anthony has lectured on the subject throughout Monroe county, and the sheriff has reported that it is impossible to obtain an ignorant jury, since every man has been thoroughly informed as to the matter, and therefore, a change of venue has been granted in the case to Ontario county.

The unwearied and indomitable Miss Susan, it is reported, has started to stump that county also, and it would be laughable if she is able there to bring about the same condition of things as in Monroe. Her arrest was a mistake in the first place, inasmuch as she had voted a number of times before without any difficulty. Miss Anthony is poor, and to pay her legal expenses, contributions are solicited. The trial will be a conflict between State and national authority. The question hinges on who are citizens, and whether under the 14th Amendment, all citizens are not equally entitled to the privilege of voting. She cannot be punished, if declared a citizen, without abridging the privilege of citizens, and if she is acquitted, then the women will vote without fear hereafter. What course will be pursued to avoid the difficulty in the case, we do not know, but the trial, whatever its result, will push on the woman's cause, and hasten the time of their emancipation.

Governor Dix has vetoed the Local Option bill, that passed the New York Legislature, and the temperance men of the State are indignant at him on account of it, and propose "to shoot down the first man that hauls down the temperance flag." In Chicago the Liquor question is creating a great stir, and occupying public attention. Under a State law the selling of liquor on Sunday is prohibited; but this law is repugnant to the Saloon Keepers' Union, which has held several meetings to discuss the best coruse to be pursued by the saloon keepers, to break it and avoid the penalties. Most of the saloons had closed their doors on Sunday, or made a pretence of doing so, but in accordance with a previous agreement made on Friday, the 23d ult., and with a full understanding that the law is constitutional, the liquor men determined to defy the law, and to resist it in such numbers as to render its execution impracticable. On the Sunday following, therefore, all the saloons were in full blast and patronized by large crowds. A large number of arrests were made, and what will be the final result is uncertain, as the saloon keepers threaten to carry the war into politics.

From an address, recently delivered at London by the President of the British Iron and Steel Institute, we are informed that the iron manufacture of Great Britain is no longer in a prosperous condition, and owing to the very considerable advance in the price of labor, coal and pig iron, railroad iron bars cannot be produced at less than fifty per cent. above the average price of the last half dozen years. In regard to the future he is of the opinion that unless new discoveries of coal be made in Europe the United States, which possesses unlimited quantities and most enormous deposits of coal, will offer a serious rivalry to British manufacturers of iron. It is said that pig iron even now is to be exported to England, and that it can be delivered there from this country cheaper than it can be obtained from English producers. If this is so, it will not be many years before the doctrine of free trade in England will be unpopular, and protective laws be passed for the benefit of the manufactory interests of the country. Then the United States will favor free trade of course.

Resolutions were adopted by the Ohio Editorial Convention, recently assembled at Columbus, Ohio, in favor of graduating the rate of postage on papers, in order to have a rate within the county where the paper is published; a rate within the Congressional District and out side of the county; a rate within the State and outside of the county; and a rate outside of the State where published. The injustice of the new law is manifest for the same price is charged for carrying a paper or a package of them five or a hundred or a thousand miles, and this inequality will work to the benefit of the large city dailies and weekley's, and the injury of the county press.

The June number of the Republic comes as usual full of able and interesting articles, among which we would call especial attention to "No Party or New Party," "The State of Louisiana," "was the War for the Union Wrong," "What our People are Doing," "Assumption of the State Debt." The Republic is a Republican magazine, containing correct information on the leading political questions of the day, and is well worth the two dollars charged for it per year. Address the Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS OF BEAVER COUNTY, MAY 31, 1873.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.	As.	Prothonotary.				Treasurer.					Commiss'r.			P D	Jury Com'r.		Auditor		T. of A.		Amend.	
	S. J. Cross.	O. A. Small.	John Shentz.	John Caughey.	Benjamin Wilde.	William Ewing.	James H. Mann.	H. W Scaly.	James Todd.	S. A. Johnston.	James Brittain.	James Peters.	G. W. Shroades.	S. McManamy.	J. H. Beighley.	John Wilson.	R. F. McIlvain.	W. B. Thornburg.	J. F. Culbertson.	R. S. Imbrie.	P. L. Grim.	For Amendment.	Agt. Amendment.
Big Beaver Township	18	11	5	19	1	3	18	2	4	3	9	18	7	19	3	25	2	4	19	2	20		18
Beaver Borough	116	43	25	59		23	15	2	9	69	66	23	31	80	14	86	12	41	48	76	65	6	94
Borough Township	27	6	14	9		2	2	4	2	23	14	4	14	25	2	23		13	8	17	9		
Bridgewater Borough	61	23	1	9	3	6	16	32	1	44	20	8	62	58	7	35	31	8	41	46	37	1	58
Brighton Township	45	18	27	4		15	4	4	3	21	27	9	17	35	1	36	6	11	17	30	12		32
Baden Borough	24	1	3	23		4	19	1		3	1	5	19	27	24	1		8	3	9	3		
Beaver Falls Borough	188	93	35	49	39	45	69	82	4	15	118	3	90	95		171		7	122	69	76		85
Chippewa Township	36	4	24	0		15	9		2	10	14	16	8	19		35			36	14	10	10	16
Darlington Township	63	38	21	11		19	8	1		44	9	16	40	43		67	1	3	67	1	11	46	3
Economy Township	15	14	6	1		9	3		4	1	3	17	18	15	6				17	10	13	3	2
Fallston Borough	81	15	7	4	13	2	18	16			7	3	26	15		30		3	20	7	5	2	35
Franklin Township	15	1	1	9		1	11		2			1	12	9	10	1					10		
Freedom District																							
Freedom Borough	41	28	5	11	1	6	24	5	3	6	6	10	27	19	9	24	1	2	25	15	18	26	1
Frankfort District	28		4	23		21			2	6	2	20		23	3		10	22		17	15	27	1
Glasgow Borough	26		1	21		2	3	6	4	14	24	1	1	19	2	17	2	7	14	3	1		31
Greene Township	108	27	10	69		50	9	4	23	24	71	40		51		60		61	2	26	20	12	53
Georgetown Borough	20	2	4	23	1	15	10	1	1	3	25	2	2	21		25		24	3	20	20	20	2
Harmony Township																							
Hopewell Township	44	15	13	17	3	13		9	11	17	4	23	20	21	2	22	3	9	1	6	2	4	34
Independence Township	16	14	2	6	1	10		1	6	3	6	13	3	1		15		13	1	4			16
Industry Township	44	3	13	34		13	14		2	21	30	5	14	24	2	31		13	14	4	1	11	5
Marion Township	5	3	2				3		2				5	6	3	2			5	5			5
McGuire District	53	18	11	24		30			8	13	9	40	2	13		48		39	6	3	12	1	10
Moon Township	54	25	7	22		7	8	5	16	24	9	2	49	35	16	28	3	23	16	16	8	1	37
New Brighton—North Ward	90	19	12	17	73	1	119	5			45	16	45	38	2	82	1	1	78	45	45	5	73
" " Middle Ward	106	22	1	7	106	16	121	13	1		23	15	84	37		84	1	2	69	22	31		116
" " South Ward	85	3		8	100	6	99	5			18	4	65	33	5	64		1	44	27	32	7	56
New Sewickly (Feazle District)	4	4	2	31	1	13	25					1	34	7	20	9	5	6		3	10	25	
North Sewickly Township	38	9	20	8	6	8	36				6	23	14	10	1	40		2	23	8	14	11	15
New Galilee Borough	20	10	6	6	1	1	11	3		6	8	11	2	15		18		1	20	19	18		21
Ohio Township	87	6	60	27		11	1	1	19	52	71	10	4	54	2	72		8	70	43	30		58
Patterson Township	4	3			1	1	3				4			4		4			4		4		
Phillipsburg Borough	12	12	2	1			2	11		1			12	6		2	6			3	5		
Pulaski Township	41	4	2	5	34	6	32	5	3		17	14	6	18		29		29	3	17			21
Raccoon Township	94	46	17	44		49	5		41	13	72	16	15	34	2	76	7	59	32	20	17		
Rochester Borough	137	57	6	42	12	3	14	101	29	4	21	24	90	93	25	3	108	44	37	63	70	4	4
Rochester Township	16	2	1	8	8	3	6	7		3	3	3	13	15	17	1	1	1	4	11	12	1	12
South Beaver Township	66	2	38	24	7	20	22	2		29	26	20	22	36	3	64		2	65	19	21	21	21
St. Clair Borough	5	1		4		1	3			1			1	5	4				5				5
Total	1856	709	417	699	415	482	767	329	206	476	600	419	867	1082	194	1844	200	438	978	681	679	245	940

—The Washington county Democratic convention will be held in the Court House, Washington, on Monday, June 23d, to nominate a county and district ticket. W. Lee Archer, of Jefferson township, is a candidate for Assembly. There are 6 candidates for Sheriff, 5 for Treasurer, 1 for Commissioner, 2 for Director of the Poor and one for Auditor.

—The Republicans of Blair county, Pa., have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Seth R. McCune; Sheriff, Major Alexander Robb; Prothonotary, Joseph Fichtner; Commissioner, John Clarke; Jury Commissioner, M. B. Smith; Coroner, Isaac Lykens; Poor Director, Albert Wilson; Auditor, J. Knox.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* refused to pay its taxes to the Kellogg collector, whereupon he advertises its entire establishment for sale at auction. For a few days the *Pic.* raved about "bellish radical despotism," "usurpation," "constitutional liberty," and "dying game," but a day or two before the sale it weakened, and paid the taxes.

—A St. Louis Democratic editor aptly compares the McEneryites to the Modocs, thus: "The Modocs are making the last stand of their race for the homes of their ancesters and the sanctity of their old hunting grounds; and the people of Louisiana are making their last stand for the sanctity of free elections and the maintenance of popular rights."

—If Governor Jewell stays at home, his chance of being elected to the Senate of the United States next year is excellent. The office of Senator is the most desirable for a quiet man of respectable abilities and ample revenue that the Government of the United States has to offer. Why, then, should the brightest jewel of Connecticut abandon such a prospect, to figure in a merely ceremonial capacity at the hyperborean court of the Czar.

—The Springfield *Republican* says: The last sentence in the call for the Temperance State Convention in New York is significant. "Whoever hauls down the temperance flag," the committee say, "shoot him on the spot." However, Governor Dix is such an old gentleman now, and has held so many offices, that perhaps the prospect of losing a reelection has not the same terrors for him that it had when he and the century were young.

—The recent stories to the effect that Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, was living under an assumed name have caused considerable excitement among the citizens of Oregon now in Washington, as, if they should be true, the effect will be to necessitate his retiring from the Senate. Congressman Wilson, from Oregon, wrote to Mr. Mitchell on the subject, a few days ago, and a reply from him is now looked for with much anxiety.

—The Blair county Republicans in convention, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we disapprove of the action of the costitutional Covention in voting its members $2,500 pay each, believing it illegal, and in the language of Judge Black "it is a big steal."

Resolved, That the course of Hon. John Scott, in voting against and refusing to receive any portion of the extra pay voted to Congressmen, meets our entire approval.

—Coe, of the Broomfield *Advocate and Press* says: Under the amendment to the constitution, the State Treasurer is hereafter to be elected by the people instead of by the Legislature, and as the time for nominating candidates for that important position is approaching and gentlemen have already been named in that connection from different parts of the State, let me suggest the name of Isaac Wright, Esq., cashier of the Newport Deposit Bank, as the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Wright is an ardent Republican, and is every way qualified for the position. He He will make a competent and faithful State Treasurer. He has hosts of friends, both in the country, and throughout the State. I believe he is the strongest man yet named for the nomination. If he is nominated Perry county will roll up an old-fashioned Republican majority for him.

—The Republican County Committee of Mercer county met on Tuesday of last week, and fixed the time for holding the County Convention on the 24th of June. The Committee decided not to appoint delegates to the State Convention, but to leave that matter to the County Convention. Candidates for nomination, as announced so far, are, for Assembly, Dr. G. G. Brush, of Sheakleyville, and J. W. Barker, Esq., of Sandy Lake. There are three candidates for Treasurer, and one for Poor House Director.

—The Washington *Chronicle* says: The rumer of the resignation on the 1st day of July of Secretary Richardson, of the Treasury, is again being industriously circulated. Mr. Richardson stated on yesterday, to a *Chronicle* reporter, that his attention had been repeatedly called to the statement, as it had been to various financial rumors, in order to obtain from him an expression of opinion. That he had never expressed any opinion on the subject to any one, nor had he authorized any contradiction of it. There appears, however, to be some facts in connection with it that would indicate that Mr. Richardson has still in view the acceptance of a proposition, which it is said had been made to him by capitalists of New York city, to take the head of a banking house in Paris. The rumor, however, is not traceable to an official source, nor is there any reason to suppose that President Grant has not full confidence in the wisdom and ability of Secretary Richardson. If he leaves the Cabinet his retirement will be entirely voluntary.

—The Republicans of the interior are working earnestly for Judge Butler, of the Chester and Delaware districts. The Lancaster *Examiner*, edited by Naval Officer Heistand, in a late issue of his paper, endorses Butler and opposes Paxson on the ground that "Heretofore, whenever a Supreme Judge was conceded to the East—by either party—Philadelphia has claimed and taken the candidate; or where she could not nominate her own candidate, would throw the nomination as far away from Philadelphia as possible, in order to make her claim stronger the next time. This has been the tactics of Democratic as well as Republican politicians of Philadelphia in the past. It remains to be seen if this can be done again. The great political centre for the western part of the State, Pittsburgh, is monopolizing, but it does, occasionally, allow Beaver county to share!" Major E. B. Moore, editor of the Westchester *Republican*, a paper of influence and large circulation, endorses Judge Butler. He says: "The management of the last Republican Convention was both a disgrace to the party and to the State, and with which the good people of Chester county have no feelings in common, whatever may be the issue at stake. We are pleased to observe that the provincial Republican newspapers throughout the Commonwealth are giving notice, in no unmeaning language, that those disgraceful proceedings must not be repeated."

—The Sunday Morning *Times* says: We predict that this will be the last year of the "Crawford County System" for making nominations for the Republican party in Philadelphia. There is great dissatisfaction in the party, because of its operation.

The same paper also says: As the time for the primary election draws near, the chances of the Hon. William Elliott for the nomination for the Sheriffality, approach nearer and nearer to absolute certainty. His canvass has been carried on openly and squarely, and it has been a fair fight between him and his opponents, Baldwin and Kerns. The Republican party appreciate the absolute necessity of nominating this fall, the strongest and most unexceptionable men available, and such a man is to be found in Mr. Elliott a clear-headed, prompt, energetic and decided, he is just the man to hold the important office of High Sheriff of this great county, and these attributes are daily winning accessions to the ranks of his friends. That he is trusted by the people, is shown by the fact of his repeated election to represent his district in the Legislature, and that his abilities are recognized by his colleagues, is shown by their choosing him for two successive terms, to preside over their deliberations in the House of Representatives. Mr. Elliott is earnestly supported by all the leading State and local politcians of the party, and all the indications now are, that he will have an easy victory. He is a man of the people, popular with the masses, and every position he has held he has served faithfully and with ability. He has fought for the principles of the Republican party since its existence, without any great pecuniary reward to himself. We want a man like Mr. Elliott for Sheriff during 1876, and it is a matter of congratulation that such a man is likely to head the ticket.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Constitutional Convention Items—City Gossip and Railroad Matters.

Correspondence of the Radical.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1873.

For the last two days the Constitutional Convention have been having a lively time discussing the system of cumulative voting and other issues connected with the article on suffrage. This morning Mr. Campbell offered a resolution to strike out the word male from the Constitution, the question was called, and the ladies got a vote of 22 ayes, to 84 nays, about one fourth, several members were absent who would have voted in the affirmative; 30 votes being about the number women can count upon in the Convention.

The members voted themselves twenty five hundred dollars pay the other day, which all things considered is not much. The prices of living in large cities are immense, and the value of money much less than it used to be.

One of the most attentive delegates to his duties is Gen. William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk. He is the gentleman of whom Col. Forney said why didn't the Republicans nominate him for Governor. He has black hair and eyes and a determined look about him. He feels the full weight of the responsibilities of his position. To-day he spoke at some length in favor of the proposition to permit voters to inscribe their name upon their ballot. Mr. Bartholomew opposed it, and the amendment was lost.

Hon. D. L. Imbrie is working himself to death, he has actually grown thin since the work of the Convention has begun in earnest. The members seem to have a sort of peculiar faith in his method of counting the ayes and nays. It is to be hoped that his services as well as those of the other gentlemen officials of the Convention, will be properly appreciated pecuniarily. It is intensely hot in Convention Hall, you know the building was formally a church, belonging to the Presbyterian denominations; they doubtless constructed the building to give the worshipers some faint premonitory idea of what awaited the wicked in futuro. Up in the second story, right next to the transcribing room, they have a restaurant with little cooking fire attached. This makes the former apartment a deeply interesting spot to those interested in the Darwinian theory, who bid fair to have an opportunity of testing the question of transmutation of species. The prospect being that if the thing is practicable, the denizens of the transcribing room will soon be transformed into salamanders.

On Monday evening we had quite a grand affair at the Academy of Music. The old members of the State fencibles presented their flag by the hands of Judge Kelley, to the present company. There was plenty of drilling, music and address by Col. Page, and quite a brilliant house to observe the proceedings. At the firing a great many heads went down behind the seats, the confidence of the citizens of Philadelphia not being excessive in facing military companies. There was once a city troop who used to accidentally shoot their own horses, and leave the ramrod in their muskets, occasionally injuring a fellow soldier, which somewhat disturbed our faith.

There is to be a meeting of the Peace Society on Tuesday next, in which in addition to the good doctrine, strawberries and ice cream will be distributed.

The question of summer quarters is now trying to be a very important one for city folks, it being impossible to keep children in the city in summer. Our squares look lovely and the Park is all in verdant livery. It seems hard to realize that not even New Orleans is more dangerous to children in mid summer, than clean neat looking Philadelphia.

At the Catholic Cathedral a very beautiful painting of the Virgin, from the pencil of Miss Mary Cassatt, is attracting much attention. This young lady is originally from western Pennsylvania, and is the sister of Alexander J. Cassatt, the Manager General of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has moved into the splendid building of the Company on Fourth street, and is one instance of a thoroughly good officer, rightly appreciated.

What a time we have had about the rival railway Companies, to be sure doubtless at your distance, you hardly see the true issue involved in the quarrel. The facts are these. The Union line which runs everywhere, and takes people for seven cents, proposes laying their track down Market street, from ninth to the Delaware. The Market street line, which don't exchange in other streets for less than nine cents, objects to a road which may possibly deprive them of some of their custom. The merchants doing business, also dislike the idea of their teams being interfered with by tearing up the

street, and the close proximity of the track to the pavement. Therefore, they make a fuss, but it really is a question whether the interests of the eight hundred thousand inhabitants of Philadelphia should be sacrificed to the prejudices of a few property holders. We must never forget that the street cars are the poor man's comfort, his convenience, his luxury, and his interests are the one's to be considered. Mr. William McGrath, the President of the Union Company, is a charming gentleman, liberal and kind in his personal affairs, and it is hard to believe he would advocate any scheme not perfectly consistent with justice. Two cents may not seem a large amount to be invested in, but as a daily expenditure of a poor laboring person it is worth considerable. EIZZIL.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 4 p. m.

Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, 7 p. m; Express, 7.07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

New Advertisement—R. T. Taylor.....2stf
Special Notice—Drs. Oldshue.....2511t
Special Notice—Hostetter & Smith.....C
Special Notice—R. T. Taylor.....1711t
Special Notice—Hertzog & Beam.....C
Special Notice—L. Maginnes.....811t
Financial Statement—Borough Township....1s3t

We miss the Pittsburgh morning *Mail* from our exchange list, which will soon, under a new name and in a new dress, be issued from Allegheny city as an evening paper.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

We have received the first number of the *New Era*, an independent weekly just started and published in Philadelphia. The paper is small but got up neatly, and we wish it success.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

There will be an Ice Cream and Strawberry Festival in the Lecture room of the M. E. Church, of Beaver, on Tuesday evening of next week. Strawberries and cream are in order now, and we hope that the above festival will be well attended.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

Warning.—Read this and then do not fail to buy a bottle of Dr. J. Magirl's Persian Oleine, that is if you wish to keep in your house the best known Remedy for *Cholera, Cholera morbus, Cramps, Dysentery* and *Pain* of all kinds. Price 50 cents. Sold by Druggists, dealers and Agents.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

William Kennedy of Georgetown was injured severely one day last week while working on an oil well near Island Run. A board fell from the derrick some 20 or 30 feet, and struck him on the shoulder and side. He has been confined to his bed, but we believe is not dangerously hurt.

College Notes.—Since our last report Rev. Mr Lynch, Prof. Knight and Hon. S. J. Cross have given interesting addresses before the Normal Class and students of the College. The monthly written examinations that have been instituted at the College are subjecting the pupils to severe tests, but that is what earnest students like. The monthly report is in advance of the last, as it should be. The gentlemen who frescoed the Court House have been engaged to fresco the College Hall, and are already at their work. This, when completed, will be one of the most complete in the State. It will be ready for dedication Commencement, Tuesday, July 1st. Let our country readers make a note of this, and make their arrangements to be present, and they will not regret it.

Owing to the large business of R. Steinfeld, and the fact that his time has been wholly occupied in selling goods, his customers have not for some time heard from him through the columns of this paper, but he again announces to them that he has on hand a complete stock of clothing, and also a full assortment of clothes, casimeres and all other articles belonging to a first class merchant tailor's establishment, all of which he intends to sell before the 1st of July, and on that account will be sold at a small advance on cost. Please come and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. Steinfeld, corner of Broadway and Lock street, New Brighton. may30-tf

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co, No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. april25-3m

County Convention.

The Republican County Convention met in this place on Monday, and at 10 o'clock A. M. was called to order by W. S. Shallenberger, Chairman of the out-going County Committee, who called for the certificates of the members elect of the new County Committee. The following persons were found to compose the Committee:

Big Beaver—James Patterson, James Dillon.
Beaver Boro—Geo. W. Hamilton, John C. Hart.
Borough twp—William C. Fisher.
Bridgewater boro—Samuel Moorhead, Scudder H. Darragh.
Brighton twp—Andrew Watterson, Sr.
Baden boro—L. I. Berry.
Beaver Falls—D. A. Duncle, James A. Russell, Christian Moulter, Frederick Rohrkaste.
Chippewa twp—Samuel E. Walton.
Darlington twp—Samuel Moody, W. C. Shurlock, substitute.
Economy twp—Samuel McManamy.
Fallston—Geo. M. Fields.
Franklin twp—Joseph Phillis.
Freedom boro—W. W. Keer.
Freedom dist— ——
Frankfort dist—David Anderson, Wm. Ewing.
Franklin twp— ——
Glasgow boro—Marshall Dawson.
Green twp—J. H. Trimble, substitute F. S. Laughlin, Jackson Swearingen.
Georgetown—Smith Curtis.
Hopewell twp—R. W. Scott, David E. McCallister.
Independence—Alex Gibb.
Industry—S. B. Briggs.
Marion—Edward Coleman.
McGuire dist—Joseph M. Whitehill.
Moon—John M. Baker.
New Brighton—North Ward—Geo. S. Barker, N. D. Cone; Middle Ward—John C. Boyle, C. F. Winter; South Ward—J. F. Miner, D. R. Corbus.
New Sewickly twp—Geo. H. Coleman, Christian Gœhring.
North Sewickly twp—James Warnock.
New Galilee—J. S. Hudson.
Ohio twp—Clark A. Hunter, S. B. Dawson.
Patterson twp—D. O. C. Patterson.
Phillipsburg boro—Frederick Hogan.
Pulaski twp—Thomas Ferguson.
Raccoon twp—Joseph Campbell, Geo. Rambo.
Rochester—W. S. Shallenberger, H. J. Speyerer, S. R Campbell.
Rochester twp—Oliver Molter
South Beaver—Samuel Mitchell, Joseph Johnson.
St Clair—J. Paul.

The Committee effected a temporary organization by electing Hon. Wm. C. Shurlock, of Darlington, temporary Chairman, and J. F. Miner, of New Brighton, and J. H. Trimble, of Green twp., temporary secretaries.

A committee of five on Resolutions was then, on motion of Smith Curtis, appointed by the Chairman as follows: Smith Curtis, W. W. Kerr, Capt. Geo. S. Barker, Dr. Cone and John C. Hart.

The Chairman then proceeded to read to the Convention the returns of the primary meetings, and before this business was finished the Convention adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON.

The Convention assembled and proceeded with the business of reading the turns. When the returns had been all read by the Chairman, the Convention adjourned for twenty minutes to give the secretaries time to foot up the results.

On assembling Smith Curtis, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report:

Resolved, That we re-affirm our faith in the principles of the Republican party that General Grant's Administration has been true to those principles, and not only merits admiration but receives our hearty support.

Resolved, That the Administration of Governor Hartranft is worthy of our endorsement, and that the persistent and determined use of the veto-power, by the Governor, in order to correct and restrict the evils of special legislation of the Legislature has been judicious, fruitful of good, and consistent with the principles of the party.

Resolved, That we approve of the records, made during the last Legislature, of our representatives, the Hons. James S. Kutan and Samuel J. Cross.

Resolved, That we condemn as wrong in principle, and most demoralizing in practice, the late Congressional retroactive salary increase and all kindred legislation.

Resolved, That we earnestly advise our State Convention, soon to assemble, and the active men of the party everywhere, to place in nomination men of unquestioned character and capacity

Resolved, That the candidates this day nominated are worthy of our fullest confidence, and we hereby pledge them our united, cheerful and untiring support.

Resolved, That Capt. C. U. Myer, of New Brighton, Rev. John McCarty, of Beaver Falls, and H. J. Speyerer, of Rochester, be appointed Legislative Conferees.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

W. S. Shallenberger, of Rochester, was by acclamation, elected Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, and David Critchlow, of New Brighton, Representative. The Senatorial delegate was authorized to appoint his own Conferees, if necessary.

The Chairman of the Convention then announced according to the returns, the nominees of the party, but the result had been ascertained before hand, and the declaration of their names was merely a matter of form.

John Caughey, Esq., begged the privilege of thanking the people, through their representatives, for the handsome vote which he received in the present canvass, and for the past favors they had bestowed upon him. He said he should always be deeply grateful to the Republicans of Beaver county, notwithstanding they had decided to place him on the retired list. His remarks were warmly applauded, and when he sat down, his character rose in the estimation of all who heard him.

Next in order was the election of a permanent Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. George W. Hamilton was elected Chairman, Smith Curtis Secretary and Eben Allison Treasurer.

There was some difference expressed as to the proper manner of electing an Executive Committee, but the matter was finally compromised and the following gentlemen elected:

J. C. Boyle, of New Brighton; W. W. Kerr, Freedom; F. S. Laughlin, Greene; C. Moulder, Beaver Falls; A. Watterson, Brighton, tp., S. B. Briggs, Industry; H. J. Speyerer, Rochester.

The Convention then adjourned.

We are indebted to some friend for the 24th Annual Anniversary of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets New Brighton. tf

Festival.—There will be an Ice Cream and Strawberry festival at Town Hall, Rochester, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, June 10th and 11th, for the benefit of Amaranth Lodge, I. O. of G. T. All are cordially invited to attend.

Corner of Broadway and Lock streets, New Brighton. tf

Accident.—Mr. James Moreland, of Fallston, while working in the planing mill of Miner & Co., on last Saturday, met with an accident by which he lost one of his hands. He was working about the planer while it was running, when his right hand was caught in the cutter-head, and so badly injured that it had to be cut off. The amputation was made by Drs. Reed and Wendt, of New Brighton. Mr. Moreland is getting along as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON, May 19th, 1873.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 15th, inst., in which you enquire whether a peddler of general merchandise can, without incurring liability to pay special tax as peddler of tobacco, take orders for tobacco and cigars, as he travels from place to place, which he afterwards puts up as his store where he is a dealer in manufactured tobacco, and delivers on a succeeding trip from his peddlers wagon. In reply that every peddler having tobacco and cigars in his wagon as he travels from place to place which he delivers to purchasers is presumed to be a peddler of tobacco, and unless he has his name painted upon his wagon and can exhibit a collectors certificate that he has paid a special tax to peddle tobacco and has otherwise complied with the law, he renders himself liable to the seizure provided in section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of June 6, 1872, and if be be found with tobacco and cigars in broken packages, or not stamped as the law provides, he renders himself liable to the fine and imprisonment provided in the same section. You are correct in holding such a peddler for his special tax, and restricting him to sales of original *stamped* packages only.

Yours respectively,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Com'r.

C. M. MERRICK, Esq.,
Coll'r. 24th Dist., New Brighton, Pa

Just received at Speyerer & Sons from the East, a full stock of dry goods and groceries, which have been bought for cash and will be sold cheap. Please call and examine. my30-3t

Decoration Day was observed in this place. According to programme, the citizens assembled in the Presbyterian Church at 1 o'clock, P. M. The exercises in the church consisted of singing and an oration by John J. Wickham, Esq., which will be found elsewhere. The soldier's orphans from Phillipsburg, were present, and by their singing, added much to the interest of the occasion. After the church exercise were over, the citizens formed themselves into line, and marched with flowers to decorate the graves of our fallen soldiers. Some further remarks were made at the Cemetery by Rev. Lynch, of the M. E. Church. Although the air was cool, there was a large number of people who took part in the mournful and patriotic services, and the flowers that were scattered upon the graves were the fragrant symbols of gratitude and affection that filled the hearts of all present.

Base Ball,—The third game of base between the Printers and the Picked Nine will be played on Saturday, June 7th. The two nines are evenly matched, and a very interesting game is anticipated.

Hertzog & Beam, successors to Umstead & Hertzog, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, in endless variety, wear of every description made to order from the best material at short notice, on reasonable terms. Attention to orders from all parts of the county. Fine wear for Ladies and Misses a specialty.

S. & J. Snellenburg, New Brighton, are selling an unusual number of gentlemen's suits at the present time. We have seen in Beaver, recently, a number of spring suits, fresh from their establishment. They keep on hand the best of goods, and strive to give entire satisfaction to all their customers. Call and examine their stock, and see how neatly they can dress you up, at a trifling cost, too.

Idle Talk.—Friendship is a much longer, lame than love, and although my faith is strong in *heart-love*, I cannot say but that it is rather weak in hand-friendship. I have a friend, though such a nice friend, a woman, who comes to see me sometimes, and who seems to bring with her such a freshness and brightness, that when she goes away the very room seems dull. She is not very pretty, nor very witty, nor very fashionable, and when she comes we scarcely ever shake hands, and I don't think (being women) we have ever kissed each other a half a dozen times. We don't talk a great deal either, but unconsciously there is such a refreshing sense of feeling, a buoying up of the spirits, like the smelling of mountain heather, when one is with her. Then, she isn't one of your rocking-chair women, whose tongues are in as rapid a state of motion as the chairs they sit upon, and you sit in a constant state of ebulition, almost unknowingly humming

"Rock me to sleep, mother,"

as you murmur you affirmatives and negatives to the pauses, that come in, during the tongue's rapid flight. She never sits in a rocking chair. I call that a fine point in her character. I have always had an aversion to rocking chairs. They are a humbug. Used as a lullaby for sleeping children, they may be "a joy forever," but not a "thing of beauty" in a drawing room. I have heard they are a great resource for conversation. I know they are like the weather fine openings for talk. When you go in to see a friend, they will say, "*do* take the rocking chair, Miss M——, you can sit more comfortably in it." As if any one ever did sit comfortably in a rocking-chair. Then they are always in the way, great, lubberly, long-limbed monarchs of all they survey, placed in the middle o the room. I never could talk in them, much less laugh, and I am always suspicious of strange rocking chairs. You cannot tell what moment, if you are disposed to roll, you may be sprawling in a hopeless state of confusion and mortification. They are like "friendship," never to be relied on. I knew a *liking* turn into a dislike just by a young man rocking in a rocking-chair. They were young. The lady's name was Sophia, the young man's Richard and a very nice couple they would have made. *But he sat in a rocking chair.* He rocked, and you know how ridiculous a *man* does look when he rocks. He wore blue socks; it was summer time, very warm; the more he rocked the more the blue socks were visible beneath his low shoes. The faster he rocked and talked the faster the lady's fan flew. She began to get dizzy; she arose, excused herself and left the room, and Richard left the house and never came back. She declared it was the blue socks that made her so disgusted. I declared it was the rocking chair. What say you? But I have wandered far away from my nice friend. Perhaps if I tell you she has six children, lives in four rooms, and on $30 a month, does all her own work, you may lose your interest in her. As there is not much romance but reality, and you know according to some, "we must run like the brook in the open sunshine, or we are unblest" The *wealthiest* man among us is the best. Yet not let me think so base of you, dear RADICAL; oh no! But I must cease my idle talk and say good-bye. PANSY.

Freedom, Pa., May 30th, 1873.

The great Boot and Shoe Emporium of New Brighton, Hertzog & Beam.

The New Castle *Gazette and Democrat* says: On Monday night last, Mr. James W. Walton, of Slippery Rock township, who had been sick for some time, committed suicide while in a fit of temporary insanity. About 3 o'clock, he hastily left his bed and rapidly proceeded toward his barn closely followed by his brother in-law, who having been in the same bed, was aroused by Walton's leaving. As Walton soon disappeared from the view of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wineman, and as he could not be found in or about the barn, several neighbors were awakened and informed of Walton's conduct, who joined in the search and about 4 o'clock in the morning Walton was found dead in a coal bank at no great distance from his residence. When found he was about twenty feet from the entrance lying upon his face with his arms and hands thrown forward in water about twelve inches deep. He had evidently drowned himself in that posture. The Coroner, Dr J. K. Pollock, was summoned, an inquest was held, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts as above stated, The deceased was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and three children.

French morocco summer shoe for ladies at Hertzog & Beams, Broadway, New Brighton.

List of Unclaimed Letters remaining in Beaver Post Office, June 1st, 1873: Mr. David Anderson, Miss R. E. O. Cook, Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, W. S. Darling, Mrs. P. A. English, Joseph Gibbs, G. T. Getterman, Attorney at Law, H. C. Green, Esq., Messrs. Jos. Greff & Co., Joseph Hartman, Esq, Miss Lottie Hamilton, Jacob H. Jones, E. W. Jones, James Keys, Esq., Mr. Aeph D. Lowry, Lou Machesney, Miss Ellie Mastare (packages,) S. F. Mowry, Esq, George Piersol, John A. Roman, Mrs. Claricey Russell, Mrs. Margaret Sanders, George Stahl or Bro. (fisherman,) Miss Mollie, Wakefield, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, Walker & Hillman.

M. A. MCGAFFICK, P. M.

FREEDOM, June 2d, 1873.

Editor Beaver Radical:

The twenty-ninth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Sunday School of this place, was celebrated in the Church, on Wednesday evening, May 28th. The church was handsomely trimmed with pine, the gathering large, and the affair enjoyable throughout. The exercises consisted of singing, by the children of the school, short addresses by Rev. R. Cartwright, of the M. E. Church, Rev. M. L. Wortman, our Pastor, and Mr Coe, of Rochester, who also favored the audience with an appropriate song. Mr. Chas. H. Bentel read an address, giving a brief history of the school during the past year, and paying a feeling tribute to the memory of Rev. James M. Smith, the former pastor of our church. Miss S. A. Nickum also read a poem in memory of Rev. Smith, which was composed by a lady of the congregation, whose name was withheld; it spoke in glowing terms of the character, services and worth of Rev. Smith, and fitly set forth the affection and esteem in which he was held by the congregation. Just before the close of the exercises, Rev. Wortman presented to the Misses. Emma Noss and S. A. Nickum, each, a beautiful present, on behalf of the scholars, to Miss Noss for her kindness in teaching them their songs, and her able management of the Anniversary, for which she deserves great credit; and, to Miss Nickum, for her faithfulness and efficiency as a teacher of the infant class in the school. We return our thanks to Rev. Cartwright and Mr. Coe, for their presence, and to the community for their interest and attendance, and when another year rolls round, we hope to meet and greet you all at our Thirtieth Anniversary. GIDEON.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: While John Robinson's great show was at Rochester, Beaver county, a short time since, one of his Sea Lions broke out of its cage and took to the Ohio river. John offers a reward of one thousand dollars for his capture; and being a contrary bugger, it is supposed that in making for the ocean that it took up the stream, and is coming this way. It was seen at Monongahela City, by Chill Hazzard, but somehow getting a sniff of the penitentiary there (that is to be) it plunged into the raging *slack water* and headed south. At Brownsville, it showed an inclination to tarry awhile, but the place smelt so strong of whisky that it soon had its head beneath old Mongahela *waters*, and struck up for a purer clime. The facination of the *broad*, placid waters of North Ten Mile, and the sweet incense that rolls down its surface, from off Green county's virtuous plains will doubtless lure it this way. It may be expected along here about next Sunday, and as a warning to boys, we will state that it has eaten nine or ten boys—always feasting on boys on Sundays; and if the banks of Ten Mile are lined with boys and men fishing next Sunday, as they have been for several Sundays past, the sea monster will have an opportunity to eat a boy and a man both the next Lord's day.

Newport ties for ladies, and Oxford ties for gentlemen, at Hertzog & Beams, Broadway, New Brighton.

HALL OF BEAVER LODGE,
No 366 I. O. O. F.
BRIDGEWATER, May 30th, 1873.

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Him who rules the destinies of man, our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from among us our worthy brother, Past Grand, John V. McDonald, and thus he is forever withdrawn from us. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in submission to the decrees of the Allwise, but at the same time we deeply feel and deplore the loss of our beloved Brother, who was so suddenly and unexpectedly called from our midst.

Resolved, That in his death, the Lodge has lost a worthy member, the community a valuable citizen, and, his family a kind and indulgent Husband and Father.

Resolved, That the brethren of this Lodge and the fraternity generally, hereby tender their kindest and sincerest condolence to the bereaved widow, his aged mother, and his orphan children and that we will ever pray to Him who has promised to be a father to the fatherless, and the widow's God, to sanctify this afflictive compensation to their spiritual and eternal good, and to sustain and comfort them in this their time of need.

Resolved, That as a token of respect, the Lodge room be draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning on all public occasions for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be entered on the Journal of the Lodge, an attested copy sent to the widow of the deceased, and one to each of the Beaver papers, with a request that they publish the same.

DAVID WOODRUFF,
JESSE HANNAH,
J. P. TODD. } Com.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says: Eli Randolph, of Jefferson, was riding home from Carmichaels last Saturday evening, when he was knocked off his horse by some unknown rascals, who beat and pounded him in an unmerciful manner, then robbed him of what little money he had on his person, ten or fifteen dollars. The scoundrels not being satisfied with this devlish work, cut a large gash on the horse's hip, which it is thought, will kill it. No cause can be assigned, but it is supposed to be a spite engendered by the late election.

The potato bugs are prevailing in this county and doing considerable damage. They have eaten up several potato patches of Early Rose, and unless some remedy is found to prevent their ravages, they will become a real source of alarm.

Swiss walking shoe at Hertzog & Beams, Broadway, New Brighton.

The Cheyenne *Leader* of the 28th ult. has the following:

"Messrs. Curtis & Arnold sold yesterday to Mr. I. B. Hatch, of Denver, their fine brown stone building at the corner of 16th and Eddy streets, for $10,000. Mr. Curtis has purchased Mr. Hatch's half interest in the jewelry establishment of Hatch & Curtis, No. 360 Larimer street, Denver, and intends to devote a portion of his time in the future to his new business in our sister city. The banking business of Curtis & Arnold, in this city, will be carried on as hitherto at the old stand. Mr. Hatch expects to engage in business again in Denver.

Mr. Curtis, of Curtis & Arnold, Cheyenne, as also Mr. Curtis, of Hatch & Curtis, Denver, are brothers of the editor of this paper. One went to Cheyenne at the beginning of its existence, and has resided there since; the other went to Denver last winter to escape death by consumption, and in three months gained twenty pounds, got rid of a bad cough, and is now enjoying fair health. May the new firm of Curtis & Bro. flourish.

Drs. Oldshue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our readers have for some time been advised through the columns of our paper of the method of the treatment of the Drs. Oldshue.

Their mode of treating diseases, although somewhat peculiar, is based upon physiological and pathological facts; and the true nature and extent of diseases are accurately determined by ocular inspection, chemical analysis and microscopic examination of the urine.

This is no idle theory; but their entire system of practice is based upon fixed principles of science. The marked success of these gentlemen in curing the worst maladies known to the profession is not only convincing evidence of the correctness of their theory, but affords ample proof of their professional skill and ability. Some of the most respectable citizens of this and surrounding counties can testify from personal experience as to the truth of this statement, and we can heartily recommend the Drs. Oldshue. They are not only scientific physicians but gentlemen of the highest culture and probity.

Their offices are No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fishing Excursion.—A special train, consisting of an engine, baggage car and a Palace car left Harrisburg on the 26th ult., having on board Gen. Simon Cameron, Hon. J. D. Cameron, M. S. Quay, Mr. Heistand, of the Lancaster *Examiner*, Colonel Fortney, of Lancaster, and a few other gentlemen. The excursionists were bound for some point above Williamsport, on the Elmira branch of the N. C. R. R., to spend a few days among the trout streams in that section.

Fisli Commissioners—The Governor has appointed the following named gentlemen, commissioners under the provisions of the fish law passed by the Legislature last winter: Howard J. Reeder, Northampton county; James Duffy, Lancaster county, and Benjamin L. Hewitt, of Blair county.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychoria, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopeia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practioners of the "heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparation aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent household medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence, and it now takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

MARRIED.

BAKER—McLEAN—On Thursday evening, May 29, 1873, by the Rev. C. N. Spalding, Mr. Harry T. Baker, of New Brighton, and Miss Annie V. daughter of Captain George C. McLean, of Rochester, Pa.

ERSKINE—McCREERY—In Beaver, on May 29, 1873, by Rev. John F. Dravo, Mr. W. C. Erskine, of Pittsburgh, to Miss Ida, daughter of Major Thos. McCreery, of Beaver.

BLAINE—STOW—On Tuesday evening, in Cincinnati the 27th inst., at the residence of Mrs. A. F. Stow by Rev. R. M. Brown of Rouseville, Pa., John E. Blaine, M. D., of Tionesta, Pa., to Ella L. Stow. No Cards.

SEARIGHT—McCRAY—February 5, 1873, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. B. Doolittle, Mr. Thomas Searight and Mrs. Francis McCray, both of Sewicklyville.

WHITAKER—TEACH—At Connelton, Pa., June 3d, by J. F. Mansfield, Esq., Mr. J. Whitaker to Miss Lizzie Teach, all of Oil City.

DIED.

DOUGLASS—In Freedom, Saturday May 31st, Mrs. Ollie V. wife of A. J. Douglass, aged 22 years.

JAVENS—On May 24th, 1873, at her residence in Rochester, Pa., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thos. Javens.

SHELL—In Bridgewater, on Wednesday afternoon, May 28th, Frederick, son of Frederick Shell, in the 21st year of his age.

DONOVAN—April 19, 1873, of consumption, Mrs. Annie Eliza Donovan, in the 27th year of her age.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

White Wheat per bushel			$1 80
Red	do	" "	1 65
Rye	"	"	75
Oats	"	"	40
Corn (shelled)	"	"	55

AN ACT.

To Amend and Consolidate the several Acts relating to Game and Game Fish.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That no persons shall kill or pursue, in any part of this State, any elk or wild deer, save only from the first day of September to the first day of January, in any year; no person shall have in his or her possession, or offer for sale, or transport any elk, or wild deer, or fresh venison, save only from the first day of September to the first day of January, in any year; no person shall, at any time, kill any fawn when in its spotted coat, or have the fresh skin of such fawn in his or her possession; no person shall pursue any elk or wild deer with dogs in any part of this State, or shall kill in the water any elk, or wild deer, or fawn which has been driven thereto by dogs; no person shall, in any part of this State, set any trap or any other device at any artificial salt lick, or other place, for the purpose of trapping any elk, deer or fawn, and catch or kill the same except for consumption in his or her family; any person offending against any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each elk, pursued or trapped, or fresh elk, wild or fawn skin had in his or her possession, and may be proceeded against in any county of the State wherein he may be arrested having the same in his or her possession. *Provided however*, That any person may sell, or have in his or her possession, the elk or wild deer aforesaid, between the first day of December, in any year, and the first day of February next following, without liability to the penalty herein imposed: *Provided*, shall prove that such game, if killed in this State, was kill within the time allowed by this act, or was killed outside of the limits of this State, and at some place where the law did not prohibit such killing; dogs pursuing elk or wild deer or fawns, may be killed by any person, and any constable or other town official may kill any dog that habitually pursues elk, wild deer or fawns, and the owner of such dog shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollors for such dog: *Provided*, that so much of this section as prohibits the running of deer with dogs shall not apply to the counties of Centre, Clinton, Fayette, Schuylkill and Wyoming.

SEC. 2. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any gray, black or fox squirrel, between the first day of January and the first day of July, in each year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every squirrel so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 3. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any hare commonly called rabbit, between the first day of February and the first day of October, in any year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every hare or rabbit so killed or had in his possession; no person shall hunt or cause or permit the hunting of hares or rabbits with a ferret or ferrets, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every hare or rabbit caught or killed by means of a ferret or ferrets.

SEC. 4. No person shall, at any time, kill any wild duck or goose, with any device or instrument known as swivel or punt gun, or with any gun other than such guns as are habitually raised at arms length and fired from the shoulder, or shall use any net, device, instrument or gun other than such gun as aforesaid with intent to capture or kill any such wild duck or goose, under a penalty of fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any wild turkey, between the first day of January and the first day of October, in any year, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 6. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any upland or grass plover, between the first day of January and the first day of August, in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession, or Wilson or gray snipe, between the twentieth day of April and the first day of September, in any year, under a like penalty.

SEC. 7. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any woodcock, between the first day of January and the first day of August, in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 8. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any quail or Virginia partridge, between the first day of November, in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 9. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the first day of January and the first day of September, in any year, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 10. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any rail bird or reed bird, except in the months of September, October and November, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every rail bird or reed bird so killed or had in possession.

SEC. 11. No person shall, at any time, within this State, kill, trap or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, after the same is killed, any nighthawk, whippoorwill, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, martin, chimney swallows, barn swallows, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, cat bird, blue bird, or any other insectivorous bird, under a penalty of five dollars for each bird killed, trapped, exposed for sale or had in possession.

SEC. 12. The last section, to wit: Section eleven, shall not apply to any person who shall kill any bird for the purpose of scientific investigation or having the same stuffed and set up as a specimen.

SEC. 13. No person shall rob or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild birds whatsoever, save only those of such predatory birds as are destructive of game and insectivorous birds, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any person who shall collect such eggs for scientific purposes.

SEC. 14. No person shall kill, catch or discharge any fire arms at any wild pigeons while on its nesting ground or the birds therein, or discharge any fire arms within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting place, at any wild pigeon or pigeons, or shoot at or maim or kill any wild pigeon or pigeons within their roostings under a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 15. No person shall, at any time or place, within this State, kill or take any wild turkey or grouse, commonly called pheasants, or quail, or Virginia partridge, or woodcock, or rail or reed bird, by means of any blind, trap, snare, net or device whatever, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every such bird so trapped, snared or taken: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent individual or associations for protection, preservation and propagation of game from gathering alive with nets or traps, with the written consent of the owner of the land, quails or Virginia partridges from the twentieth day of December, in any year, to the first day of February next following, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over the winter.

SEC. 16. There shall be no shooting or hunting on the first day of the week, called Sunday; and any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars, not less than ten dollars.

SEC. 17. No person or corporation shall throw or deposit, or permit to be thrown or deposited any culm or coal dirt into or upon any of the rivers, lakes, ponds or streams of the State, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense in addition to liability for all damage he or they have done to any individual, owners or lessess of any of the aforesaid waters.

SEC. 18. No person shall, at any time catch any speckled trout with any device save only with hook and line, except for the purpose of propagation or scientific investigation, or place any set lines in waters inhabited by them, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 19. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any salmon or speckled trout, save only during the months of April, May, June and July, and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of ten dollars for each salmon or trout so killed or had in possession; but this section shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

SEC. 20. No person shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any salmon trout or lake trout in the months of October, November, December, January and February, under a penalty of ten dollars for each fish.

SEC. 21. Any person trespassing on any lands for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring, after public notice on the part of the owner or occupant thereof, such notice being posted adjacent to such pond, stream or spring, shall be deemed guilty of trespass, and, in addition to damages recoverable by law, shall be liable to the owner, lessee or occupant in a penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 22. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to place any set-net or set-nets across any of the canals, rivulets or creeks in this State. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offence.

SEC. 23. No person shall place in any fresh water stream, lake or pond, any lime or other deleterious substance, or any drug or medicated bait, with intent thereby to injure, poison or catch fish, nor place in any pond, lake or stream stocked with or inhabited by salmon, trout, bass, pickerel, sun fish or perch, any drug or other deleterious substance, with intent to kill or catch such salmon, trout, bass or other fish. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, in addition thereto and in addition to any damage he may have done, be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the common jail of the county in which such offence is committed not exceeding three months, or by such penalty and imprisonment both.

SEC. 24. No person shall, at any time, catch or kill in any of the waters of this State, save only with a hook and line or scroll, and no person shall catch or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any black bass, pike or pickerel, between the first day of March and the first day of June, except alive for stocking other waters, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 25. In any of the inland waters of this State, inhabited by speckled trout or black bass, and in which the fishing with nets and like devices, is not altogether prohibited by this act or some other acts in force in this Commonwealth, it shall not be lawful to catch or kill fish by any means of any net device in the nature thereof, the meshes or open spaces in which shall be less than three inches, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall authorize the catching of speckled trout by means of any device, save only by hook and line, except for propagation and to stock others waters.

SEC. 26. No person shall catch any speckled trout, black bass or other fish, in any of the waters of this State, by shutting off or drawing off any portion of said waters, or by dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein, when the waters shall be wholly or in part drawn off, except by order of the State fishery commissioners, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 27. Any person may sell, or have in his or her possession, any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, ruffled grouse, commonly called pheasant, and quail or Virginia partridge, for a period of fifteen days after the time limited for killing the same has expired, and shall not be liable to any penalty under this act: *Provided*, He or she shall prove that such birds were killed within the period allowed by this act, or were killed outside the limits of this State at some place where the law did not forbid the killing of the same.

SEC. 28. In all prosecutions against common carriers, under this act, it shall be competent for them to show that the prohibited article came into possession in another State, or from beyond the United States, at some place where the law did not prohibit such possession; and such evidence shall be a valid defence to the prosecution.

SEC. 29. In all cases where the shooting of any game, or catching any fish, mentioned in this act, is entirely prohibited, until after a certain fixed term of years shall have expired, by special laws now in force in any county or counties of this State, nothing in this act shall be construed as to alter or invalidate said laws, or to justify or permit the shooting of such game, or catching of such fish, in said counties, at any time within the term of years during which the same is so prohibited.

SEC. 30. Any judge of the court of quarter sessions of the peace, or any alderman, justice of the peace, police or other magistrate, upon receiving sufficient proof by affidavit, that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by any person being temporarily within his jurisdiction, but not residing there permanently, or by any person whose name and residence are unknown, is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant for the arrest of such persons, and to cause him him to be committed, or held to bail, to answer the charge against him; and any such justice or magistrate upon receiving proof of probable cause for believing in the concealment of any game or fish, mentioned in this act, during any of the periods prohibited, shall issue his search warrant and cause search to be made in any house, market, boat, car or other building; all courts of quarter session are hereby invested with jurisdiction, to try and dispose of all and any of the offences against the provisions of this act, occurring in the same county.

SEC. 31. It shall be and is hereby made the duty of the several mayors and burgesses of the several cities, towns and boroughs within this commonwealth to require their respective police or constabulary force, and it is hereby made their duty, as it is also hereby made the duty of the several clerks of market of said cities, towns and boroughs, to diligently search out and arrest as for a misdemeanor all persons violating the provisions of this act, by having any game or fish mentioned therein unlawfully in their possession, or vending the same during any of the periods prohibited in this act, within such cities, towns or boroughs; and all persons so arrested shall be taken before the mayor, burgess, or any police or other magistrate of said cities, towns or boroughs in which the arrest is made, who shall proceed to hear add determine as to the truth of the offence charged on the oath of affirmation of one or more witnesses of the same: *Provided*, That the officer making the arrest shall be a competent witness; and if the person or persons so arrested shall be found guilty, he, she or they, shall be convicted of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to pay the fine or fines, penalty or penalties imposed by this act, for having such game or fish unlawfully in possession, or vending the same during any of the periods prohibited therein, together with the costs; one-half of said penalty shall go to the person informing, and the other half shall be forthwith paid to the treasurer of the county or city in which the offence was committed, and in default of payment as aforesaid, the offender shall be committed to the common jail of the proper county for the term of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed: *Provided*, That said conviction shall be had within six months after committing the offence: *And provided further*, That the defendant may on refusing to pay said penalty enter into a recognizance with one or more sufficient sureties to answer said complaint on a charge of misdemeanor before the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which the offence was committed, which court on conviction of the defendant of the offence charged and failure to pay the penalty or penalties imposed by this act, together with costs, shall commit said defendant to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall prevent any person or persons other than those particularly mentioned in this section, and having a knowledge of the violation of the provisions therein mentioned, from laying information of the same, and proceeding to recover the penalty or penalties therefor, in the manner prescribed in the following section, who shall also be a competent witness on the trial of the case.

SEC. 32. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act, (such violations not being separately and particularly provided for in other sections of said act,) shall forfeit and pay the penalty or penalties attached to the same; and it shall be the duty of any constable having knowledge of such violation to make complaint thereof to the nearest justice of the peace of the proper county, and any other person having such knowledge may enter complaint before such justice, and the said justice shall forthwith issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender being brought before him shall proceed and hear and determine as to the truth of the offence charged on the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses to the same: *Provided*, That the person making the complaint shall be a competent witness; and if the person or persons so arrested shall be found guilty, he, she or they, shall be convicted of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to pay the fine or fines, penalty or penalties attached to such violation, together with costs, one-half of which penalty shall go to the informer, and the remaining one-half shall be forthwith paid over to the treasurer of the county in which the offence was committed, and on default of payment the offender shall be committed to the common jail of the proper county for the term of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed: *Provided*, That said conviction shall be had with six months from the time of committing the offence: *And provided further*, That the defendant may on refusing to pay said penalty enter into a recognizance with one or more sufficient sureties to answer said complaint on a charge for misdemeanor before the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county in which the offence is committed, which court on conviction of the defendant of the offence charged and failure to pay the penalty or penalties imposed by this act, together with costs, shall commit said defendant to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

SEC 33. Whenever any officer, constable or other person, making complaint of the violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall fail to recover the penalty or penalties therein mentioned, in any prosecution or suit commenced by him or them, pursuant to the foregoing sections of this act, the costs of suit incurred by him or them, shall be a charge upon the proper county, and shall be audited and allowed as other county charges are audited and allowed.

SEC. 34. In all cases not reparately and particularly provided for in other sections of this act, wherever the penalty or penalties mentioned in said act exceed in amount the jurisdiction of aldermen or justices of the peace, it shall be the duty of the district attorney for the county where the offence is committed, to commence action for the recovery of such penalties, upon receiving proper information thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the peace, or other court having jurisdiction in the proper county; and in all such actions brought by such district attorney, one half the penalty recovered shall belong to the person laying information on which the action is brought, and the other half shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the offence is committed.

SEC. 35. All action for violation of the provisions of this act, except where otherwise therein directed, shall be brought within six months from the time such violation was committed.

SEC. 36. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any person, in any part of this State, from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets, in waters owned by himself, for the purpose of stocking other waters.

SEC. 37. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent the catching of bait fish, by means of hand nets or cast nets, for angling or scientific purposes.

SEC. 38. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 1st day of May, A. D. 1873. J. F. HARTRANFT.

A BENGAL paper advises its readers not to kill the calf that lays the golden egg.

IF you are courting a girl, stick to it; no matter how large her father's feet are.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. ap25tf

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'71

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM MRS. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jp29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on Third street. jy29'90

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. B. MOORE. HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law. Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery. Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Quensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug2,72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G, F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main St., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Milliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, DR. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS

SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOOD!

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.....91 parts
" Linseed Oil.....9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—A. W. Acheson.
Associates—Milton Lawrence.
Joseph C. Wilson.
Prothonotary—John Caughey.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Sheriff—Chamberlin White.
Register & Recorder—James I Stokes.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Daniel Neely.
Samuel Torrence.
Hugh J. Marshall.
Clerk of Commissioners—John McGown.
Counsel to Commissioners—J. R. Harrah.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy.
C. H. Hoon.
C. C. Riggs.
District Attorney—J. H. McCreery.
County Surveyor—D. M. Daugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James Warnock.
Robert Potter.
Directors of the Poor—John White.
Hiram Reed.
Samuel Gibson.
Trustees of Academy—D. P. Lowary.
S. J. Cross.
John Murray.
Samuel Magaw.
Henry Hice.
Mattison Darragh.
Benj. C. Critchlow.
James M. Smith.

BEAVER.

CHURCHES.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. D. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 2d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.

Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

BRIDGEWATER.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.

Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.

Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.

Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—D R Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.

Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.

Eureka Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Conway.

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.

Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.

Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Episcopal—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.

First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. H Alexander, W. C. T.; Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.

Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.

Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. Coovert, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.

Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.

Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. W. B. Grace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.

Presbyterian—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.

United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.

Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; P. Marteolf Treas.; H. C. Patterson, Sec.

Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 622—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't., John Reeves, Cashier.

W. C. No. 126. *P. O. S. of A.*—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alteman, R S; A Anderson, President.

PHILLIPSBURG.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.

Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Borm, Pastor Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

Presbyterian—Rev. W. G. Taylor, Chaplain at Pennsylvania Institute for Soldiers' Orphans. Services in Chapel at 2 o'clock, and lecture in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE AND FARM.

The Vegetable Garden.

Though much has been said and written on this subject, yet comparitively few people attach to it the importance which it deserves. No small part of the support of a family can be found in a well cared for vegetable garden. We have noticed many gardens, in both city and country going wild, but which would, if properly cultivated, supply more vegetables, of good quality, than their owners could use all the year round. For the few who care for their gardens well, there are many who go to work so thoughtlessly, and so slovenly, and with so little sense about a proper application of labor that they may well decide that it is cheaper to buy their vegetables in market. Even farmers, as a class, are negligent of their vegetable gardens. Some seem to think such gardens unworthy of their attention, and others look on the little work which they call for as disturbing the work of the farm. Now let any one take the trouble to think how small a spot of land well tilled, will grow more vegetables than a family can use, how important it is to have a full and varied supply of the choicest kinds each day in the year, and as we have already said, how much of the healthful support of a family such a garden will afford; and the intelligent farmer will not, after all, look on it as the least unfruitful portion of his acres. Even when the farm is snow covered and frost bound, he may find in his well stored cellar and fruit rooms enough of all the products of his garden, many of which may be kept the greater part of the year by simply protecting them from frost, while others of the more delicate kinds may be canned and kept almost as fresh as when they ripened on their parent plants. Who that lives in the country ought not to feel ashamed to be without a fine garden full of the fruits of the soil? The care of such a garden would tend to profit as well as health, and many an hour which might otherwise be wasted, or worse employed, can be well spent in the vegetable garden.—*Pen and Plow.*

Potatoes for Seed.

The following are the ideas of an old farmer in Maine, on seed potatoes, as given in the *Lewiston Journal*: "We use too ripe seed when we propagate from tubers that have lain in the ground till dead ripe. Plants that are propagated by tubers require different treatment than those propagated by seeds. Our corn and grains that we use for seed we like to have stand a little longer than the main crop, and become perfectly matured. On the same principle our corn is selected from the ripest, best developed ears and kernels. But potatoes for seed should be dug and placed in a cool, dark cellar, just as soon as a majority of them will slightly crack open in boiling. This is most invariably while the tops are yet green and growing fast. The tubers are then in their most vigerous state. Disconnect them from the parent stalk at that time and they retain their vigor. Instead of deteriorating, as most all of us know the older sorts have, their vitality is increased, and they yield better, with less tendency to rot." As long ago as 1815, and subsequently, observation led him to make some experements to test the theory, and he finds it the proper course to pursue. It is not often said that the late planted potatoes are better for seed than those planted early. The lateness of their planting, presumedly, prevents perfect ripening, hence the principle of the above reasoning would be in force.

Sod as a Fertilizer.

During the past year I made a limited experiment in the use of grass sod as a fertilizer. It was desired to plant a piece of worn out land in cabbage. Home made manure was exhausted, and it was doubtful whether commercial fertilizers would pay on land so utterly destitute of humus and all other carbonaceous matter. Furrows were opened four feet apart with a one horse turn-plough, which was run twice each way, opening to a depth and width of about ten inches. The road-sides were resorted to for wild grass-sods, which were taken up with a spade, of a width to suit the furrows, and of such length as the sod would allow. These were turned bottom upward in the furrows, which were then filled full of loose earth with a hoe. After the first rain the plants, which were of good size, were dippled into the loose earth, the roots reaching down generally to the sod. The plants gained a rapid growth within a few days, and the result was such a crop of cabbages as I have never seen produced except in soil in a high state of fertility previously, or made so for the special crop by a very liberal application of fertilizers. The sod was a source of both moisture fertility, and maintained a thriftiness in the plants during a drouth, which seriously affected adjoining crobs.—*Plantation.*

Most Butter From Shallow Pans.

I have been reading reports of factory men for a considerable time, and have heard it asserted frequently that as much butter can be obtained from a stated quantity of milk set deep as shallow, but I did not accept their evidence as conclusive. In the early part of last winter I set 2 inches one week and 5 the next, and made a pound of butter from 17 to 18 pounds of milk with the shallow setting, and from 19 to 20 pounds of milk from the deep setting. I did not, however, consider these trials a conclusive test, so during the winter just ended I took a single milking of 124 lbs., put it all in cans together and mixed thoroughly; set 62 pounds 2 inches deep, and 62 pounds 5 inches deep, skimmed after 36 hours, churned each lot separate, and the result was I got 3 pounds and 5 ounces from the 2 inch setting and 2 lbs. and 1 ounce from the 5 inch setting, which would make one pound in favor of shallow setting each day while I had that amount of milk. The milk was kept at the same altitude, setting side by side, so that each had the same usage from the time it was drawn from the cow until the butter was weighed. This experiment I consider as near a fair test as any I could make, and it satisfied me there is an advantage in shallow setting.

A Large Poultry Farm.

We learn from a correspondent that Mr. Briggs, of Wyandotte, Kansas, has inaugurated a poultry farm near that place on a large scale, as an experimental poultry farm. He has set apart twenty acres for that purpose. He plants sunflowers two by three feet apart, which makes excellent shade for fowls in the summer, and the seed is the best of feed in the fall and winter for fattening purposes. He says its broad spongy foliage is one of the best neutralizers of miasma in the vegetable kingdom. We hope to hear more of the workings of this poultry farm in due course of time, and shall give such facts relative thereto as we may be able to gather, for the benefit of our readers. Such an undertaking in this country will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest. We have no doubt in our own mind but that poultry can be raised on a large scale, and with much profit in this country, as well as any other, and with equal success. Of course any one entering into the business must give it proper care and attention, and use caution and judgment in making his selections of fowls for eggs and market purposes. We read an account of a large poultry and egg establishment, some time since, located in Chenango county, N. Y. Can any one give us the facts and figures about it.—*Rural Home.*

Cucumbers.

Whereever we go we see the cucumber in the open air suffered to run on the ground. This is no doubt a relic of European culture. There it is necessary. The climate is not hot enough, and the plants have to be started, if not grown altogether, in low, flat grass frames. But where the cucumber grows wild, it spreads over bushes and trees, and the growth and product are enormous. All plants with tendrils prefer to ramble in this way. The grape vine, it is well known, seems fairly to rejoice when it can find a large mass of twiggy brush to ramble over as it wills, and so does the cucumber. No one who has not tried can have any idea of the luxurious growth of a cucumber when trained to a stake which has a set of stubby side branches left along its length. A great advance in the style of culture is that the plants occupy far less ground than when permitted to spread over the surface in the usual way. This is a great gain to small gardens—and to large ones, for that matter, for if we have land enough and to spare, few of us have time to waste in preparing more of it than is necessary, to the perfection of a crop.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Unripe Seeds.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph*, writing from Iowa, says: About the year 1838 an Englishman, a doctor and a scientific man, came out from Boston and settled in this country, and went to farming, of which he knew nothing but from books and observation. He was soon a good corn raiser, then, as now, the staple crop of this part of the world. He never planted before the 10th of June. While his neighbors were planting and replanting, and fighting and worrying with worms, mice and birds, he was looking on and waiting his time. He ploughed his ground just before the planting, when the weeds all had a good start; this made the ground clean and in good order, the weeds being so well subdued that they were of very little trouble in after culture; the cut-worms were gone, the birds were living on insects, and replanting was unnecessary; his corn had no enimies, so that he never missed getting a fair crop.

But this was not all his theory—*unripe* seed, he contended, enabled him to carry out the other part of his system. He always gathered the seed while "in the milk," and hung it up to dry; when dry it resembled the common sweet table-corn. This early gathering, he contended, gave the seed greater vitality, and enabled the crop to grow and mature in a shorter time than if left on the stalk until fully ripe; and from his success so it appeared.

You may wonder why his neighbors did not fall into this system of planting. I have wondered so too. There seemed to be a general fear of failure; most people thought he was running down the size of his corn; but he did not, for he adhered to the system as long as he lived here, some twelve or thirteen years.

There is an art in saving seeds, particularly in that of corn. I thought I would be more wise than the doctor, and went through the corn when ripe, selecting the largest and best ears. This course I pursued for fourteen or fifteen years, with the same variety of corn; but every year it gave less satisfaction, as a rule, there being a few exceptions, finally, the last year it had so far degenerated that at least one-third of the stalks had no corn on them. By this method of saving the seed, the corn was running to stalk to the neglect of the ear.

Now, in gathering seeds of any kind I reject the undergrown and overgrown, whether of corn, potatoes, wheat, or anything else, and seek for the medium in size and well matured. In wheat and other small grains this mode is not so easily practiced, but it can be approximated by selecting patches of moderate but perfect growth.

THE hard winter has hurt the Texas cattle trade.

OLD pastures may be improved by a good harrowing in the spring.

OVER thirty agricultural papers have been established at the South since the war.

A FRENCH paper says that a small quantity of spent tan bark put in the "hill" prevents the potato disease.

THREE hundred million dollars is the sum charged to insects injurious to vegetation in this country annually, by entomologists.

A NEW departure in horse shoeing is to set the heel-cork of the fore shoes lengthwise of the shoe instead of sidewise, to prevent the horse from slipping sidewise.

SOMEBODY predicts that the sugar maples of New England will be annihilated in fifty years, if they continue to decrease at the present rate.

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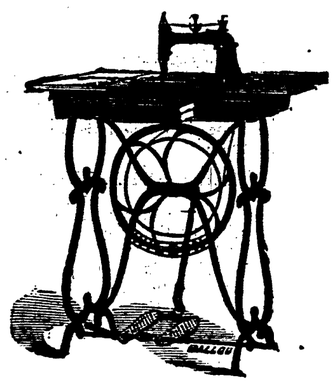

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A GOOD FARM.

This farm contains 53 acres of first class soil; mostly cleared; with enough of good timber; situated about four miles from New Brighton, on the New Castle road, in North Sewickly twp., Beaver county, Pa.; has a very good orchard, the farm is in good repair; there is

A NEW FRAME HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS,

well finished, and a large frame barn with other outbuildings. Plenty of good water at the house; running water on the place. Price $5,000 in payments. Adam Kirk, Jr., owner.

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A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land; 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land; gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, veranda and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres, of which 82 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house, 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A rich vein of marble has been struck in Boyertown, Berks county.

—Pottsville is complaining of the inadequacy of her public school houses.

—The salary of the Chief Burgess of Pottstown has remained the same ever since the incorporation of the borough in 1856. It is $0.000.

—The sixteenth annual fair of the Clarion county Agricultural Society, will be held on the society's grounds at Clarion, on September 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1873.

—The dwelling house of Amanda K. Hull, of Wharton township, Fayette county, was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday night last. Nothing saved except the bedclothes.

—On Monday night last, James W. Walton, of Slipperyrock township, Lawrence county, during a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

—At Everett, Bedford county, until last week, there had been but one fire during twenty years. On Wednesday another disturbed the even tenor of the way. The foundry of Fred. Felton was destroyed, involving the loss of $7.000.

—The gas well near Fairview, Butler county pays the company that owns it about three hundred dollars per day. Pipes are laid to Fairview Petrolia, Karns City and Argyle, and these towns light their houses and heat their stoves with the gas.

—A newly elected constable, in Lawrence county, arrested a man last week, and on arresting at the jail, left his prisoner standing at the door while he went to find the sheriff. He was much surprised on returning that the chap had coolly walked off. And at last accounts he had not been found.

—A weak-minded inmate of the Northampton county almshouse has fallen heir to several hundred thousands of dollars, by the death of a wealthy uncle. He does not comprehend his changed condition, however, and declines to be removed from the room which he has occupied for over twenty-five years.

—A correspondent at Petersburg has furnished the particulars of the infanticide case which occurred there recently. It would seem from the evidence given before the coroner's jury that Mrs. Wainright is the person guilty of the murder of the infant found. It appears that she had been married by a short time and that the child was not the offspring of her husband, and hence her reasons for destroying it.

—Chas. S. Wood, Esq., President of the Cambria Iron Company, died last Monday. His relations with the Cambria Iron Company date from May, 1855, when he was the leading member of the firm of Wood, Morrell & Co., and it was during the years intervening between 1855 and 1866 that this company leased from the old Cambria Iron Company their works. In the beginning of 1862, after their reorganizing, the Cambria Iron Company took possession of the works, and from that time until his death Mr. Wood has been President of the company.

—A correspondent of the Meadville *Republican* writing from Venango, says: "A hellish attempt at railroad slaughter was perpetrated here last night. The switch was unlocked and a heavy freight car run down the track to a high embankment, above French Creek, and there left to wreck the night express, train 2. It so happened that an extra train came along and discovered two cars on the track at the end of the spur, near the depot, and on sending a brakeman down to flag train 2, he discovered the other car standing on the the track, and could hear the express coming round the curve, and by sharp running succeeded in stopping the train in time to prevent another "railroad horror."

—On Wednesday morning the Wapwollow powder mills, near Shickshinny village, exploded with a terrific force, setting fire to the dry and chip house, which also exploded. One man named Michael Noes, a workman in the dry house, was blown to atoms, and Thomas Fryfagle and George Totten, teamsters, were fatally burndd. Thomas Schultz, a railroad laborer, who was at work a short distance from the mill, was also terribly burned. Three mules were blown to atoms and two others were fatally burned. The wagon to which they were attached could hardly show a vestige after the explosion. The shock was felt for miles around, and in the immediate vicinity houses were shaken from their foundation. The concern belonged to the Dupont Powder Company.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF BOROUGH TOWNSHIP

Total tax assessed for the year ending June 1st for School Tax and Jan. 1st for State and County tax $900 59
Paid into the treasury 556 43
Remaining on books with collector $43 96
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Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says; "I am perfectly delighted with it."
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LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.
T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,
M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell,—"All our friends admire the delightful tones o the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

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Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

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Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

ORGANS

OF THE

BEST CLASS

Ordered at the lowest rates

BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER

New Advertisements.

12,000,000 ACRES,

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest land in the market for sale by

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA,

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at six per cent. No advance interest required.
Mild and beautiful climate, fertile soil, and abundance of good water.
The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Nevada being supplied by the Farmers in the Platte Valley.

SOLDIERS ENTITLED TO A HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all. Millions of choice government land open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.
Free Passes to purchasers of Railroad land.
Sectional maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, mailed free everywhere. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

WE WANT AN AGENT

In this place to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN.
THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE.
Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministers, physicians, religious and secular papers. No other book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address COWAN & CO.,
139 Eight St., New York.

"DOMESTIC" PEERLESS PAPER PATTERNS.
ELEGANT IN DESIGN. FAULTLESS IN FIT.
AGENTS WANTED. Send for Catalogue,
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., N. Y.

"YOU ASK! I'LL TELL!"

THE NEW DEPARTURE IN BOOKS.

Agents wanted. Exclusive territory given. The book will sell itself. Father, Mother, Sister, Brother, Minister, Merchant, Manufacturer, Miner, Farmer, Mariner and Yourself all want it. There is money in it. Send for Circular. CHESTERMAN & WERSTER, 50 North 5th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

TELEGRAPHY.

A necessary part of every person's education in this advanced age is the art of Telegraphing. Apply to the undersigned for Smith's Manuel of Telegraphy, the best work published on this subject. Price 30 cts. Also for every description of Telegraphic Instruments and Battery; Nitro Chromic Battery for Electroplating. I. G. TILLOTSON & CO., 8 Doy St., New York.

HOW 'TIS DONE. THE SECRET OUT.

Mustache and whiskers 42 days. This Great Secret and 100 others. Gamblers' Tricks, Cardiology, Ventriloquism, all in the original "Book of Wonders." Mailed for 25 cents. Address D. C. Cuttle, Carthage, Illinois.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

No fee unless successful. No fee in advance. No charge for preliminary search. Send for circulars. CONNOLLY BROTHERS, 108 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 608 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

GETTYSBURG
Katalysine Water

Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint and Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by all druggists.
☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvellous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlet. WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at June Term, 1873.

J G Nye for use vs Jordan C Nye.
M M Jones vs John Graebing.
P H Stevenson vs Henry Cowan.
Hannah Cheney vs Wm E Cheney.
T W Anderson vs Henrici and Lenz.
Miller, Dobson & Trax vs Kooken & Brobeck.
George Graham vs John Carvey et al.
Magdalena Stahl vs James Porter.
Mary Murray's exr's vs Joseph Sharpe.
Same vs J M Imbrie.
Commonwealth vs Jennett Headland.
John J Mitchell vs J H Gillis.
Clark Usselton vs Joseph Morgan.
J Walter & Bro vs George Poe.
David Musser vs S M Gordon.
New Brighton Water Co vs Charles Coale.
Albert E Evans vs J K Harrah.
Peter W Keller vs Patterson Mitchell.
Bently & Gerwig vs Charles Coale.
Abelard Whisler vs G L Kersley.
Cov. Noble & Co vs Sylvester Hunter.
F W Williams use vs George S Porter.
Charles Grim vs Perry Brown.
Coy, Noble & Co vs R T Taylor.
Coy, Noble & Co vs J E Crane.
Cov. Noble & Co vs Noble, Angel & Co.
E H Alexander vs George S Porter.
my'6 3t JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

A First Class Drug and Prescription Store

Very eligibly situated in Allegheny City, doing a paying business, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. The owner wishing to retire from active business, or would prefer selling an interest to a person having good references, and who could give it their whole attention. An opportunity of this kind to get into a good paying business with small capital does not often occur. For further particulars address B. F. GOULD, care Dr. Hays, 189 Washington Avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.
my2-1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES B. ANDREWS, DEC'D.
Letters of administration on the estate of James B. Andrews, dec'd., late of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to
NANCY JANE ANDREWS, Adm'r.,
ap18-6t. Fallston, Pa.

$50,000 REWARD!

Will be distributed to subscribers to the AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE in 1873. It is the only Workingman's Tariff Monthly; has 16 large quarto pages, with illustrations.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER GETS A PREMIUM,

Varying from 25 cents in value to $500 in greenbacks. Among the premiums are two of $500 in greenbacks; two of $200; ten of $100; one hundred of $10; five hundred of $2; five Parlor Organs, $250 each; ten Sewing Machines, $60 each; fifty American Watches, $40 each—besides many thousands of smaller premiums. Only $1.50 per year; sent on trial three months for 25 cents.
Send for specimen to.
CAPRON & CO.,
mar28-3m Box 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all household purposes except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your house will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for windows is better than whiting or water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

cleans paints and wood, in fact the entire house, better than soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to do without it.

SAPOLIO

for scouring knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than soap and sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching

SAPOLIO

Polishes brass and copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for washing dishes and glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than soap.

SAPOLIO

removes stains from marble mantles, tables and statuary, from hard-finished walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes stains and grease from carpets and other woolen fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

Hand Sapolio

a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

Hand Sapolio

as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation of all dirt," opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

Hand Sapolio

cleanses and beautifies the skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

Hand Sapolio

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

Hand Sapolio

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains, and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the skin white and soft; and giving to it a bloom of beauty it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

Hand Sapolio

costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not then write for our pamphlet, "All About Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
my31-cow-1y.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

BORO. OF ROCHESTER PA.

WILLIAM D. JOHNSON, ESQ., TREASURER.

Dr.

To am't rec'd from former Treasurer		$	55 64
" " " "	Wharf		300 00
" " " "	Burgess for fines, &c.		78 00
" " " "	Shows, &c		68 00
" " " "	Tax collect'r (net amt)		2,757 71
" " " "	Sale of boro bonds		2,960 00
" " " "	Lost tax (collected)		50
" " " "	Temporary loan		148 25
			$6,398 10

Cr.

By warrants paid, viz:	
For payment of lot and building and furnishing Lockup and Council Chamber	$2,400 00
For old indebtedness	709 00
For streets, sewers and other purposes	2,922 17
Cash in the Treasury	279 93
	$6,398 10

Bonds of the Borough are now outstanding to the amount of $2,000, running from one to four and a half years.
The above statement is a true exhibit of the receipts and expenditures in the borough of Rochester for the year ending May 1st, 1873.
A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Auditor.
T. M. TAYLOR, Secretary.
Rochester, Pa., May 24, 1873—30-3t

$500,000 CASH.

Gifts to be paid in full.

THE THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

Will be given in the great hall of Library building at Louisville, on Tuesday, July 8, 1873, at which time Ten Thousand Gifts, amounting to a grand total of $500,000 all cash, will be distributed by lot to ticket holders. No reduction in amount of gifts at this distribution, but each gift will be paid in full.

OFFICE OF FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., APRIL 7, 1873.

This is to certify that there is in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Third Grand Gift Concert for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has been set apart by the Managers to pay the gifts in full, and will be held by the Bank and paid out for this purpose, and this purpose only
[Signed] R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		20,000
One Grand Cash Gift		10,000
One Grand Cash Gift		5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each		24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200	"	30,000
350 Cash Gifts of 100	"	35,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash		$500,000

Only a few tickets remain unsold, and they will be furnished to the first applicants at the following prices: Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2.50; 13 whole tickets for $100; 56 for $500; 135 for $1,000 and 575 for $5,000. For tickets and full information apply to
THOS. E BRAMLETTE,
Louisville, Ky., or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
my31-1m 669 Broadway, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW COLE, DECEASED.
Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Cole, dec'd., late of South Beaver township having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
A. J. LAWRENCE, Adm'r.,
my31 6t South Beaver Township.

New Advertisements.

THE UNITED STATES ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY

WHITNEY & RAYMOND,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

In tone, finish, workmanship and durability.

The cases are of an entirely new and elegant design, paneled all round, richly carved and ornamented, highly varnished and polished, while those with French Mottled Walnut Panels are by far the most

ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE

Parlor Organs ever presented to the musical public.
The tone of the United States Organ is pure, smooth and pipe-like, while it has great volume and power. The action is quick, easy and elastic, making the instrument equally useful for sacred or secular music. The Organs are warranted for five years.

PRICES MODERATE,

And rated according to style. Styles from one up to forty.
Whoever wishes to purchase one of the above Organs can do so by calling upon or writing to
SMITH CURTIS,
RADICAL Office, Beaver, Pa.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Barber and Hair Dresser. Persons attended at their residence, if desired. Shop in the basement of RADICAL building, Beaver, Pa my30-1y

WAGES

FOR ALL WHO ARE WILLING TO WORK,

Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,

Manufacturers of

FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE.

Of Every Description and Price,

Handsome and Superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.
Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—sign of the Large Golden Chair,

46, 48 and 50, Seventh Avenue,

mar28-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

Attorneys.

O. A. SMALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. [de20-1y

JAMES CAMERON. JOHN Y. MARKS.

CAMERON & MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

ROCHESTER, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. dec13 1y

F. H. AGNEW. J. M. BUCHANAN.

AGNEW & BUCHANAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

(NEAR THE POST OFFICE,)

oct4 BEAVER C. H., PA.

MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER ..... JNO. C. BARR.

SWARTZWELDER & BARR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 66 GRANT STREET,

PITTSBURGH. [se22'71-1y

JACOB DAVIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 75 GRANT STREET,

(FIRST FLOOR.) PITTSBURGH.

se21'71-6m

GILBERT L. EBERHART,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.

OFFICE ON BROADWAY,

Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,

NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.

sep6'72-1y

J. H. M'CREERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THIRD STREET,

(First door below the Court House.)

jy1'70—1y BEAVER, PA.

GIRARD HOUSE,

CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

H. W. KANAGA,

dec11'68:1y Proprietor.

JOHN EAKIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAIN T., BEAVER FALLS. [ja10'73

JOSEPH LEDLIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(Office, in the Radical Building,)

BEAVER, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. dec4'68:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER PA.

Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.
All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. [apr29'70 1y.

CENTRAL CLAIM AGENCY,

JAMES M. SELLERS,

144 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, Horse Claims, State Claims, &c., promptly collected. No charge for information, nor when money is not collected. dec4'68.tf

New Advertisements.

HUNTER BOY,

The Hunter Boy owned by D. L. Reno, of Rochester tp., will stand for mares the ensuing season as follows:
At the stable of the owner, near Judge Irwin's, from April 28th, to May 5th, from the 12th to the 19th, from the 26th to June 2d, from June 9th to the 16th; then from the 23d to the 30th.
THE HUNTER BOY is better known as the John Moore horse of New Castle, was sired by the draught horse Clydesdale, imported from England, weighs 1300 pounds, is 16 hands high, dark bay, handsome, graceful stepper, and trots a mile in 2.50 with ease. Terms—Ten dollars for the season. Single service seven dollars. apr25-3t

A BEAUTIFUL $8 CHROMO

FREE!

TO ALL LOVERS OF ART AND LITERATURE

We will send the Beautiful Chromo entitled "The Unwelcome Visitor," postage prepaid, as a premium to our monthly Magazine, called the

BUMBLE BEE,

contains 32 large pages besides the cover, filled with the best and most interesting reading. Price only

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

Send on your dollar, and get a dollar magazine and an eight dollar chromo in return. We want and will liberally pay

AGENTS.

Send for particulars. Address

BUMBLE BEE, Albion, Ill.

Subscriptions received at THE RADICAL office where the Chromo can be seen.

LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of $300, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and confirmed *Nisi*, viz:
Personal property to the amount of $290 95 retained by widow of Henry Scheibner, deceased. Andrew Carothers, administrator.
Personal property to the amount of $300 98 retained by widow of William Toland, deceased. Samuel Gorsuch, administrator.
Personal property to the amount of $266 10 retained by widow of James M. Smith, deceased. J. M. Smith and James Christy, executors.
Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of John Eaton, deceased. Nancy Eaton and James Eaton, admr's.
Personal property to the amount of $299 88 retained by widow of John K. Buckley, deceased. Jacob E. Sharer, administrator.
Personal property to the amount of $276 retained by widow of John Doherty, deceased. J. H. Doherty, administrator.
Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Robert Wilkison, deceased. Robert Patton and Wm Wilkison, executors.
Personal property to the amount of $300 retained by widow of Ingraham Boyd, deceased. M. Cain, Jr's administrator.
Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees and all others interested to appear at the next term of said Court, not later than the third day, it being the 19th day of June, 1873, to show cause, if any they have, against the confirmation of the above appraisements.
my16-3t JOHN C. HART, Clerk O. C.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by the Register of Beaver county and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Wednesday, June 11th, A. D. 1873, for confirmation and allowance:
Final account of John Edgar, administrator of the estate of Andrew Stratton, deceased.
Final account of John Freshkorn, executor of the estate of John Mink, deceased.
Final account (personal) of Andrew Wilson, executor of the estate of Samuel Harrison, dec'd.
Final account of John Sterling, guardian of Elizabeth R., minor child of William Sterling.
Final account of Margaret McMahan, administrator of John McMahan, deceased.
Final account of Daniel Figley, guardian of Matilda Erb, deceased, minor child of J. C. Erb, deceased.
Account of David Scott, executor of the estate of Dr. B. Elder, deceased.
Partial account (real) of William Leaf, executor of the estate of William L. Dickinson, deceased.
Final account (Personal) of William Leaf, executor of the estate of William L. Dickinson, deceased.
Final account of Sarah W. Brunson, administratrix of the estate of John W. Brunson, deceased.
Final account (personal) of William Beatty, executor of the estate of Jane Rowan, deceased.
Final account (real) of William Beatty, executor of the estate of Jane Rowan, deceased.
Final account (real) of Valaria Dunlap, administratrix of Pressly C. Dunlap, deceased.
Final account (personal) of Valaria Dunlap, administratrix of Pressly C. Dunlap, deceased.
Final account of J. C. Wilson, guardian of Nancy McCracken, minor child of John McCracken, deceased.
Final account of Samuel Mitchell, executor of the estate of Serepta W. Duston, deceased.
Final account of Robert Cooper, guardian of Charles, Abraham G. and George W. Bruce, children of Abram Bruce, deceased.
Final account of S. B. Wilson, Esq., guardian of Sena Russell, minor child of Ralph W. Russell, deceased.
my16-4t J. I. STOKES, Reg.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Fresh blooming FLOWERS and PLANTS received daily. Orders for all kinds of Shrubs and Trees promptly filled.
CHARLES B. REED,
my19tf Near the Depot, Rochester.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.

The County Treasurer will attend in the Townships and Boroughs between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving State and County Taxes for the year 1873, at the places and times designated below, viz:

Fallston boro,	"	16	The Exchange
N. Brighton & Pulaski	"	19	Harmon House
" " "	"	20	Magee's Hotel
Patterson tp & B Falls	"	21	Kendrick's Hotel
" " "	"	22	" " "
Georgetown boro	"	23	Jas. M. Caldwell's
Glasgow boro,	"	23	Jas. Hall's
Marion tp,	"	26	George Hall's
Franklin tp,	"	27	Ambrose Hall's
North Sewickly tp,	"	28	Nathan Hall's
Economy tp,	"	30	Mrs. Neville's
New Sewickly tp	"	30	Steam's store
Industry tp,	June	2	Adams' store
South Beaver & Ohio	"	4	Mrs. Bell's
Ohio tp,	"	5	Rook & Kennedy's
Big Beaver & Home'd	"	16	Osborne House
" " New Galilee	"	17	Galen Hall
Chippewa tp,	"	18	W. Cunningham's
Darlington tp & boro	"	19	Jacob Miller's
South Beaver tp	"	20	Joseph Lee's
Hookst'n & Greene tp	"	23	Jos. M'Creery's
" " "	"	24	" " "
Hanover & Greene tp	"	25	James Reed's
Frankfort boro,	"	26	Isaac M. Shaw's
Hanover tp,	"	27	M. Armstrong's
Raccoon tp,	July	7	A. H. Clarke's
Independence tp,	"	8	John Hemler
Indep. & Hopewell,	"	9	Todd & Brown's
Hopewell tp,	"	10	R. W. Scott's
Moon tp,	"	11	James Sproull's

☞ Payments can be made in advance at the above ships.
Taxes paid before August 1st will be allowed 5 per cent. off; on and after September 1st 2 per cent. off; on and after September 1st the full amount will be added. All licenses are due on or before July 1st. Those not paid at that date will be collected with costs.
C. P. WALLACE,
apr25-tf Treasurer Beaver County.

CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS

No 60 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Table furnished with the best the market affords in its season.
Meals from 6½ in the morning until 12 at night.